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# The Economist

## MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

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#### THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR JUNE AND THE HALF-YEAR.

In comparing the returns of our foreign trade last month with those for June, 1888, it is necessary to make allowance for the fact that this year the month was broken by the Whitsuntide holidays, and that, moreover, it contained one Sunday more, which means, of course, one working day less than did June last year. These differences sufficiently account for the decline that is shown both in the imports and the exports, and make it of little use to compare the movements for the month under each of the various heads. It is, therefore, mainly with the figures for the half year that we purpose dealing. These show, as compared with the first half of 1888, a very satisfactory growth, there being an increase of 9.5 per cent. in the imports, and of 5.5 per cent. in the exports. For the month and the six months the movements in each of the principal classes were:—

#### TOTAL IMPORTS.

	June.	Compared with June, 1888.	Six Months, 1889.	Compared with 1888.
Live stock—cattle, &c. ...	£ 1,027,450	+ 189,973	£ 4,182,837	+ 587,988
Food & drink (duty free).....	10,127,805	- 655,811	64,061,765	+ 7,491,099
Do dutiable ...	1,663,593	- 31,095	11,328,386	+ 794,853
Tobacco.....	188,341	+ 28,008	1,392,027	+ 61,024
Metals.....	1,450,566	- 81,055	11,098,093	- 1,043,413
Chemicals, dyestuffs, & tanning substances.....	567,433	+ 5,176	5,362,606	+ 192,599
Oils.....	483,526	+ 33,692	2,907,890	- 113,661
Raw textile materials.....	4,725,907	- 1,047,661	51,321,219	+ 3,991,081
Other raw materials.....	3,422,480	+ 197,964	17,414,838	+ 2,690,379
Manufactures ...	4,826,335	+ 204,619	31,731,825	+ 3,129,372
Miscellaneous ...	810,579	- 28,649	6,936,249	+ 226,707
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>29,294,015</b>	<b>- { 1,184,839 } = 3.9 %</b>	<b>207,737,735</b>	<b>+ { 18008028 } = 9.5 %</b>

#### TOTAL EXPORTS.

	June.	Compared with June, 1888.	Six Months, 1889.	Compared with 1888.
<b>Home Productions only—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Live stock—horses, &c	77,109	- 31,332	396,173	+ 1,295
Food and drink.....	722,963	- 59,326	4,466,447	- 204,159
Raw materials (coal, &c.).....	1,403,505	+ 145,922	8,067,197	+ 1,826,029
Yarns and textiles ...	8,023,035	- 454,798	54,120,246	+ 998,017
Metals (raw and manufactured) ...	3,193,849	+ 777	19,317,578	+ 922,295
Do machinery.....	1,280,766	+ 99,436	7,092,924	+ 996,334
Apparel, &c. ....	767,975	- 84,089	5,466,918	+ 189,950
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	641,474	+ 27,032	3,914,726	+ 290,755
Other exports.....	2,501,830	- 73,461	16,145,734	+ 1,249,482
<b>Total Home Productions.....</b>	<b>18,612,506</b>	<b>- { 430,339 } = 2.3 %</b>	<b>118,987,943</b>	<b>+ { 6,269,998 } = 5.5 %</b>
<b>Add—Re-exports.....</b>	<b>4,507,702</b>	<b>- { 812,411 } = 15.3 %</b>	<b>338,9910</b>	<b>+ { 1,764,673 } = 5.5 %</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23,120,208</b>	<b>- { 1,242,750 } = 5.1 %</b>	<b>152,827,853</b>	<b>+ { 8,034,670 } = 5.5 %</b>

The month's imports of articles for manufacture show a decrease under most heads, the chief exceptions being metals—with the exception of copper—hemp, and wood. For the six months, however, there is a very general increase. Amongst metals, there is an increase of about 12½ per cent. in the quantity of copper of all kinds imported, but the value is nearly 21¼ per cent. less, owing to the fall in prices which followed the collapse of the Copper Syndicate. The greater activity of the iron trade has led to larger imports of iron ore, and for these higher prices have had to be paid, for while the increase in quantity amounts to 11½ per cent., the increase in value is fully 27 per cent. On the other hand, we have got our supplies of lead and tin cheaper than last year, the former showing an increase of 6.2 per cent. in quantity, and a decrease of 4 per cent. in value, while in tin a decrease of 9½ per cent. in quantity is accompanied by a drop of fully 39½ per cent. in value. Turning to the raw materials for our textile manufactures, the figures show that these have been imported in larger quantities, and that, as a rule, we have had to pay higher prices for them; for running down the list, it is seen that when quantities have increased values have increased still more, and that when quantities have diminished there has not been a corresponding decline in values. The receipts of cotton are fully 810,000 cwts greater than in the first half of 1888, India having sent us 640,000 cwts more, the United States 130,000 cwts more, and Egypt 120,000 cwts more than they each did then. The arrivals of wool amounted to 448,000,000 lbs, as compared with 431,000,000 lbs in the corresponding period of last year, for although we received about 19,000,000 lbs less from Australia, that decrease was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 14,000,000 lbs in the supplies from European countries, and of 18,000,000 lbs in the receipts from South Africa. Against the increase of 17,000,000 lbs in the total receipts there has, however, to be set an increase of nearly 27,000,000 lbs in the re-exports of foreign wool, so that the amount actually retained here was smaller than last year. Both of hemp and flax smaller supplies were received, the Russian shipments having been reduced. Silk, too, shows a rather heavy decline, smaller quantities having been received both from China and Japan, but the receipts of jute were





189,976 tons. The following table will show the enormous growth of the home trade in 1888 :—

	1888. Tons.	1887. Tons.
Production of pig-iron .....	7,898,634	7,441,927
Add decrease of stocks.....	189,976	*114,854
	8,088,610	7,556,781
Less exports of pig-iron .. ...	1,036,177	1,158,174
Pig-iron used up .....	7,052,433	6,168,899
Increase .....	883,534	

\*Deduct increase of stocks.

The same conditions exist so far this year, and as the production has been but slightly increased, there has been a very considerable reduction in stocks all over the country. In some cases the manufacturers are almost entirely cleared out, and the only stocks of any magnitude which are available are those in the public stores in Scotland, Middlesbro' and Cumberland, and these have latterly been drawn upon pretty freely. The stocks in store on June 30th were 1,673,807 tons, against 1,745,505 tons on December 31st. The total stock of pig-iron throughout the country we estimate at about 2,250,000 tons, against 2,588,708 tons at the end of 1888—a decrease of about 339,000 tons.

The advance in prices has been due almost exclusively to increased cost of production consequent on the general advance of wages both to colliers and iron-workers, the demand, whilst fairly good, not having been sufficient to do much more than overtake the production. Colliers' and iron-workers' wages have been advanced from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. from the bottom, and the former have gained a further increase of 5 per cent. on and after July 1st, with the promise of 5 per cent. more on October 1st. The present working arrangement with the iron-workers does not expire till the end of July, but they have already intimated that a further advance will be demanded. And not only are these advances of wages demanded; there is also an agitation going on for a reduction of the hours of labour, and this, if successful, most tend still further to increase the cost of production, so that it appears pretty certain that in the immediate future we must look for a very much higher level of prices than has ruled for a long time past. The fact that this movement for higher wages is not confined to this country alone, but is quite common on the Continent renders it probable that this levelling up is going on all round, and we must be prepared for a change such as has been witnessed before when periods of depression have been succeeded by a more or less extended period of revival.

So far the advance in prices has been more marked in manufactured than in raw materials, such as pig-iron. The want of elasticity in the latter may be due in some measure to the large stocks existing throughout the country, and more especially in Glasgow, where there is a stock of about 1,000,000 tons in the form of Connal's warrants, which are the basis of large speculative operations on the Glasgow Exchange. For a long time past the bear operators seem to have taken advantage of every possible opportunity to depress the price of these warrants, and the effect has been that whilst the difference between Scotch warrants and Middlesbro' was 8s at the beginning of the year, it was only 4s 6d to 5s in June. The effect of this relative fall in the price of Scotch iron will be that it will supersede Middlesbro' in Scotland, where, on an average, 6,500 tons were consumed weekly during 1888. Hematite pig-iron, which was only 3s 6d dearer than Scotch warrants in January, improved until, in June, it was 6s per ton higher. During the half-year the price of Scotch G.M.B. warrants fluctuated between 42s and 45s 1d, closing the half-year at 43s 6d, Middlesbro' between 33s 3d and 39s 3d, closing at 39s, and hematite between 44s 6d and 49s 3d, closing at the highest. Since the strike on the Continent there has been a serious rise in the price of coke, and it is quite impossible to make pig-iron to a profit on the basis of present prices for the materials

required. It is for this reason that such large deliveries are being made from public stores, as makers will not sell at the current market prices. Prices of manufactured have been advanced 15s to 20s, owing to the advance in coal and labour. Sheet-iron is exceptionally advanced, owing to a combination among the producers of this class of iron. Galvanised sheets have experienced a pretty smart rise, owing to the advance in sheets and spelter. Steel rails have been advanced from £4 to £4 10s for heavy sections, but owing to the substantial rise which took place towards the end of last year in shipbuilding steel, these descriptions have not undergone much change.

Looking at our exports, we do not find signs of the same expansion which is manifest in our home trade. We give the figures for the six months ending June 30th, separating the exports to the United States :—

	1889. Tons.	1888. Tons.	1887. Tons.
Total.....	1,990,901	1,946,801	1,983,311
To United States	299,441	327,676	688,260
Other countries	1,691,460	1,619,125	1,295,051

It will be observed that our exports to the United States show a falling-off as compared with last year; but as we have pointed out before, we believe these have now reached a minimum (for the present at least), as out of 46,735 tons exported to the States in June, nearly 30,000 tons consisted of tin-plates and sheets, and for the present we continue to have a monopoly of the supply of these articles. There is an agitation on foot to increase the duty on tin-plates, so as to enable these to be manufactured in the States; but as the consumers of tin-plates are a large and powerful body, it does not follow that this agitation will be as successful as others of a similar kind. The last advices indicate a very distinct reaction from the extreme depression which had fallen on the American iron trade, and if this continues to make further progress, English trade may feel the effects of any demand which may come from the other side of the Atlantic. There is a diminution of about 50,000 tons in our exports for the half-year to India; but this we may expect to see made up shortly, as we experience but little competition in our trade with this part of our Empire. There is also a falling off in our exports to Japan of 32,633 tons, but this is mainly under the head of rails, the trade in which is always uncertain. On the other side, there is a large increase in our exports to the Argentine Republic, Germany and Holland, Australasia, Russia, Italy, South Africa, and other countries not specified.

From the foregoing it will be gathered that the improvement in the iron and steel trade has so far made sufficient progress to enable the workmen to demand such advances of wages as must lead to a much higher range of prices than was current during the period of depression experienced during the past two or three years. What effect this advance will have on the demand remains to be seen, but if the revival which has undoubtedly set in is to continue and to extend to other countries besides our own, there is no reason why they should not be able to pay higher prices, as in years gone by. The number of new companies lately floated must place a large amount of capital in circulation, much of which will be spent in iron and steel, whilst the excellent harvest prospects in this country must tend still further to improve the condition of our home industries.

#### THE HALF-YEAR'S COTTON TRADE.

In our annual review of the cotton trade in 1888, which appeared in the *Economist* of January 12, we remarked that "the year closed with the margin between yarn and American cotton larger than for some years past." This state of affairs has continued for the greater portion of the past six months, in fact, the spinning industry (American cotton) as a whole has this year so far yielded more satisfactory returns from the capital sunk than for a very long time past. Subjoined is a table of spinning companies,

with the share and loan capital, and the declared profits of each company for the six months ending 30th ult. :-

Company.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Mort-gage.	Quatr. Endng Mar 30 1889.	Quatr. Endng June 30 1889.	Total Six Mnth
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arkwright.....	37,500	59,505	...	911	423	1,334
Albert.....	22,041	22,654	...	...	336	444
Borough.....	54,000	9,260	18,000	108	1,265	1,265
Crawford.....	55,960	94,002	...	1,600	2,088	3,688
Dowry.....	32,998	22,007	15,000	1,149	772	1,921
Duchess.....	35,000	34,954	20,000	1,408	1,428	2,836
Duke.....	35,000	29,713	15,000	1,847	1,788	3,635
Central.....	30,000	13,648	...	1,530	791	2,321
Equitable.....	64,360	15,320	17,000	1,059	1,183	2,242
Garfield.....	23,450	53,081	...	1,007	901	1,908
Gladstone.....	48,542	26,096	15,000	1,013	622	1,635
Guidebridge.....	75,000	99,993	...	2,260	2,400	4,660
Hathershaw.....	45,651	33,911	20,000	1,314	612	1,926
Haugh.....	24,000	20,672	...	584	547	1,131
Hey.....	15,020	15,060	...	284	180	464
Hollinwood.....	40,000	36,142	...	1,135	1,028	2,163
Honeywell.....	50,000	13,186	19,000	1,435	785	2,220
Hope.....	44,976	17,427	10,000	1,448	703	2,151
Lees Union.....	30,000	23,865	...	680	756	1,436
Oldham Twist.....	62,367	73,067	...	1,258	1,450	2,708
Mid and Tonge.....	115,338	66,263	...	...	3,610	3,610
Leesbrook.....	40,000	36,594	22,000	1,418	1,561	2,979
Chadderton.....	40,000	37,227	20,000	...	3,000	3,000
Moorfield.....	56,000	20,830	...	1,307	843	2,150
Moor Lane.....	40,000	13,649	...	...	2,302	2,302
New Hey.....	30,000	36,014	...	842	975	1,817
New Earth.....	34,768	9,726	...	568	547	1,115
New Ladyhouse.....	15,788	15,536	...	482	310	792
Oak.....	49,904	56,046	25,000	2,142	401	2,543
Olive.....	35,735	28,810	...	...	3,726	3,726
Parkside.....	39,000	9,514	25,000	912	1,005	1,917
Rochdale.....	25,332	58,885	...	1,406	823	2,229
Ridgefield.....	47,388	26,433	20,000	1,021	836	1,857
Royton.....	36,000	30,718	...	1,461	1,050	2,511
Stalybridge.....	30,000	43,811	...	1,710	1,305	3,015
Star.....	49,000	67,050	...	1,372	1,899	3,271
Sun Mill.....	75,000	50,214	...	936	1,124	2,060
Shaw.....	49,000	22,181	...	1,322	1,244	2,566
Thornham.....	39,009	52,126	...	1,673	1,634	3,307
Tonge Vale.....	34,542	23,628	20,000	700	660	1,360
West End.....	75,000	22,067	18,500	2,024	1,012	3,036
	1,782,669	1,446,385	299,500	42,826	49,925	93,751

\* Six months.

In considering the foregoing particulars of 42 companies, it should be borne in mind that the profit declared in each case is arrived at after interest has been allowed for loan and mortgage capital. The profit on the share capital, it will be seen, is a little over 10 per cent. per annum. The recent moderate prosperity in cotton spinning has naturally led to an extension of new mills. At the present moment the following mills are being erected :-

	Spindles.
Beal, Oldham.....	95,000
Lion, Oldham.....	100,000
Ruby, Oldham.....	90,000
Murgatroyd, Oldham.....	70,000
Standard, Rochdale.....	80,000
Palmer, Stockport.....	90,000
Howe Bridge, Bolton.....	120,000
	645,000

Since the beginning of the year a few old mills have recommenced work, and a few new mills have been completed and started. Turning now to the exports of cotton yarn, we find the aggregate shipments for the past six months greater than in the two previous corresponding half-years. The figures are :-

	Six Months Ending June 30.
	Lbs.
1889.....	128,104,700
1888.....	126,540,200
1887.....	120,084,800

Compared with the first half of 1888, the following countries show an increase in the past six months :-

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Turkey.....	1,500,000	Russia.....	930,000
Roumania.....	1,000,000	Sweden.....	600,000
Germany.....	3,000,000	France.....	400,000
Holland.....	1,200,000	Austria.....	140,000
Belgium.....	2,700,000		

The great Eastern outlets show a falling off, viz. :-

	Lbs.
China and Hong Kong.....	3,800,000
Japan.....	3,360,000
Bombay.....	1,500,000
Bengal and Burmah.....	2,600,000

The above figures relating to profits, new mill erections, and shipments speak for themselves. It can hardly be said that the cotton spinning trade is declining. At the moment, however, the margin between raw cotton and yarn is rather narrow. As previously pointed out in the ECONOMIST, American cotton has been during the past few months pushed up in price to a high level, partly by speculators, and partly by the trade, and this has occurred at a time when the consumption of yarn by the looms in East and North Lancashire has gradually decreased. A movement is even on foot this week to curtail the yarn production and reduce the cotton consumption, in view of the situation in regard to cotton supply in Liverpool and New York.

Six months ago, in referring to the weaving or manufacturing trade as distinct from the spinning department, we observed that this industry was in a poor way so far as the producer was concerned. The margin between yarn and cloth was unsatisfactory, and it has not improved. When, however, we take into account the recently declared profits of manufacturing companies (some with spindles and others with looms only), the situation does not seem to have been so serious as represented. There are weaving sheds and weaving sheds, and wise and economical management in manufacturing goes a long way in the present mode of conducting business. For the six months ending June 30 the following results are announced :-

	Looms.	Spindles.	£.	Profit.
Oxhey.....	406	18,086	242	6 Months
Clitheroe.....	577	nil.	512	"
Preston.....	824	49,672	100	3 "
Hinlop.....	655	22,320	156	6 "
Healey Royd.....	446	nil.	440	3 "
Bury and Elton.....	500	46,000	1,300	6 Months
Bury and Heap.....	791	57,500	1,200	"
Wellington.....	940	34,000	1,900	"
Sandy Gate.....	419	18,472	245	"
Hargreaves street.....	1,420	nil.	1,460	"
Haslingden.....	1,748	nil.	1,100	"
Laneside.....	760	nil.	1,099	"
Heap Clough.....	326	nil.	280	"
Oxford.....	578	20,128	431	"

Our exports of cotton goods for the half-year under review are, like cotton yarn, larger than the same period in 1888 and 1887. Subjoined is our usual table :-

Six Months Ending June 30.

	Yards.
1889.....	2,505,065,400
1888.....	2,453,213,000
1887.....	2,399,499,500

The principal causes of increase in 1888 are :-

	Yards.
Bombay.....	41,400,000
Turkey.....	35,100,000
Bengal and Burmah.....	24,900,000
Italy.....	19,300,000
Argentine Republic.....	15,700,000
United States.....	4,900,000

The instances of decrease are chiefly :-

	Yards.
China and Hong Kong.....	69,200,000
Brazil.....	19,500,000
Egypt.....	6,100,000
Straits.....	15,600,000
Portugal.....	4,200,000
Japan.....	3,400,000

At the present time manufacturers of goods suitable for India and China are bare of orders, and the prices offered for new contracts are somewhat discouraging. Shippers to the great Eastern markets report large supplies of goods abroad, and they are not, consequently, prepared to operate, except at what are considered by producers very low prices. The result is that many manufacturers are running short time, or allowing looms to stand idle. The Burnley printing goods trade appears to be fairly busy. Heavy goods are very slow, and the output is being greatly reduced in Rossendale, Rochdale, and Todmorden.

**THE COAL TRADE.**

ONE of the most striking features of the Board of Trade returns for the past six months is the large expansion which has taken place in the exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel, and the still greater proportionate increase shown in the value of these shipments. Out of a total net increase in the value of the half-year's exports of £6,269,998, the augmented value of the coal shipments represents £1,781,142, or nearly 30 per cent. of the aggregate amount. A reference to the figures given on another page will show that for the six months under review the total exports under this head amounted to 13,781,639 tons, as compared with 12,420,119 tons in the corresponding half of last year, and 11,364,174 tons in the first half of 1887. In quantity, therefore, the exports of the past half-year were nearly 11 per cent. in excess of those for the first half of last year, and over 21 per cent. beyond those of the corresponding period of 1887. But large as these increases are, they are considerably less important than the increases shown in the value of the exports. Thus in the past six months the value is put at £6,874,926, against £5,093,184 in the corresponding period of last year, and £4,776,090 in the first half of 1887, the increase over last year being nearly 35 per cent., and over 1887 almost 44 per cent. It would not be unreasonable to suppose that with so much higher a range of prices as these figures indicate there would have been a tendency to lessen consumption rather than to increase it, and the fact that the volume of exports has gone on expanding in spite of the advance in value must be regarded as a gratifying evidence of the general revival in trade in the leading countries of the world.

The largest increase is shown in the exports to Germany, to which in the six months we shipped 1,544,516 tons, as against 1,276,215 tons in the first half of last year, and 1,100,955 tons in the corresponding six months of 1887. This movement is, of course, mainly due to the demand which sprung up for British coal on account of the strikes in Westphalia a couple of months ago. We may mention incidentally that telegraphic information has been received this week reporting a fresh strike in the Saar district, where at one colliery 1,100 men have stopped work, and it is feared that other pits may follow. But, apart from Germany, increases are to be noted in every direction specified in the returns, except to France and Italy; while in the latter case the exports of the past six months were larger than for the corresponding half of 1887. The exports to Russia, which were greatly curtailed last year in consequence of the block at Odessa and the attempt to "boycott" British coal in favour of coal produced locally, have again expanded, the improvement for the six months being nearly 216,000 tons. Sweden and Norway have also increased their purchases to about the same extent, Denmark has taken 70,000 tons more than in the first half of last year, Holland 87,000 tons more, Portugal 47,000 tons more, Spain over 83,000 tons more, Turkey 25,000 tons more, Egypt 98,000 tons more, Brazil nearly 124,000 tons more, Gibraltar and Malta about 786,000 tons more between them, British East Indies 57,000 tons more, and "other countries" accounting for over 247,000 tons of the aggregate increase. It will thus be seen that the improvement in the demand for our coal is widespread in its character, and that it has been going on more or less steadily making itself felt for the past two years.

At home the reports from nearly all the leading centres of the coal trade speak cheerfully of the position and prospects of the business, especially in connection with the manufacture of iron and steel, although in Glasgow the seamen's strike has a good deal disorganised the market. In South Wales the coal trade is particularly buoyant, and prices have risen considerably. In the North of England during the past few months there has been what is described as a "coke famine." Early in the year the production of coke was somewhat restricted, and stocks became greatly reduced. Shortly afterwards a sudden demand sprang up for export, and, at the same time, the improvement in the pig-iron trade at home and the large addition to the number of furnaces in blast led to such an increase in consumption, that for over three months past ironmasters have found it exceedingly difficult to get a sufficient

quantity of coke for their immediate requirements, even at the greatly enhanced prices which they have offered. At the close of last year good Durham blast furnace coke delivered over the first half of the current year at the Cleveland works was quoted at about 11s per ton; for the half-year upon which we have now entered the price has risen to 15s 6d and over. The scarcity of coke at the present time recalls the famine of 1872 and 1873, when Durham coke reached the unprecedented figure of 45s per ton. This particular kind of coke is peculiarly suited for smelting purposes owing to its hardness, and while it is in much more general use at home than it was some years ago, it is also being shipped in large quantities to China and Japan, India, Australia, and Canada. It is reported that almost every coke oven in Durham is now fully employed, and that production cannot be readily increased. This scarcity of coke is, it is said, partly accountable for the rapid decrease in the quantity of higher quality pig-iron in the public stores.

The one adverse feature in the position of the coal trade is that of the labour disputes; but even in this connection a considerable improvement has of late taken place. In Derbyshire no stoppage of work is expected, as the coal-owners have generally agreed to advance wages about 10 per cent. in equal proportions at the beginning of the current month and on October 1. In Staffordshire a rise of 15 per cent. has been granted, with a further promise of 5 per cent. three months hence. Both in North and South Wales an advance of 5 per cent. has been granted, and in other districts there is every probability that the demands of the men will be granted if they are made with moderation. The Durham miners have, however, decided to terminate the sliding scale arrangement, and they demand an increase of 20 per cent. in the rate of wages. The masters offer a 5 per cent. advance for August, September, and October, and a further 5 per cent. advance for the succeeding three months, and, as an alternative, they suggest that the wages question should be referred to arbitration. It is to be hoped that the dispute may be settled amicably. The evidence of the Board of Trade returns, to which we have referred, shows unmistakably that coalowners are receiving considerably enhanced prices from their foreign customers, and there is no doubt that at home also much higher prices are being obtained. It is only right, therefore, that the miners should have their fair share of the benefits arising from increased trade and augmented profits, for their lot in life is not an enviable one. The demand for house coal has been limited, owing to the fineness of the summer, and the London trade is in an unsettled condition, owing to the approaching remission of the City coal dues. The imports of coal into the metropolis during the half-year by sea amounted to 2,357,090 tons, or 48,069 tons less than for the corresponding half of last year, while the receipts by railway and canal amounted to 3,820,998 tons, or 56,751 tons in excess of the amount received in the first half of last year. Including coals passing through the metropolis *in transitu*, the total decrease in the trade within the London district in the past half-year amounts to 60,232 tons.

**THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.**

WE have received from Mr David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey, the following summary of the report on the mineral production of the United States:—

The total value of the minerals produced in 1888 was \$591,659,931. It is recognised that this is the sum of the values of substances taken in various stages of manufacture, and hence not strictly comparable with each other; still, it is the most valuable means for comparing the total products of different years. The result is an increase of nearly \$50,000,000 beyond the value of the product in 1887. In that year nearly every mineral industry showed an increase, and hence an increased total was evident. But the fact that the increase was so very large was due to rather exceptional conditions in a few important industries, and it could not reasonably be expected that a similar combination of circumstances would result in even a larger total value for 1888. Nevertheless, the unprece-

dented stimulus given to the production of copper by an artificial price increased the total value of that product nearly \$13,000,000, or nearly enough to offset the decline in the total value of pig iron. The other important factors in the increase were coal and other fuels which followed the increased quantity of metals. With the anticipated decline of copper to the normal demand, a decline in the total value of the product in 1889 will not be inconsistent with the natural development of our mineral resources.

The values of the metallic and non-metallic mineral substances produced during the years 1887 and 1888 were as follows:—

	1888.	1887.
Metals	\$ 256,245,403	\$ 250,419,283
Mineral substances	328,914,528	281,637,062
	585,159,931	532,056,345
Estimated value of mineral products unspecified	6,500,000	6,000,000
Grand total	591,659,931	538,056,345

With regard to the chief products, Mr Day writes as follows:—

**Iron and Steel.**—The principal statistics for 1888 were: Domestic iron ore consumed, about 12,060,000 long tons; value at mines, \$28,944,000. This is an increase over 1887 in quantity of 760,000 tons, but a decrease in value of \$4,956,000. Imported iron ore consumed, 587,470 long tons; total iron ore consumed in 1888 about 12,650,000 long tons, or 150,000 tons more than in 1887. Pig-iron made in 1888, 6,489,738 long tons; value at furnace, \$107,000,000. This is an increase over 1887 of 72,590 tons in quantity, but a decrease of \$14,925,800 in value. Steel of all kinds produced in 1888, 2,899,440 long tons; value at works, \$89,000,000. This is a decrease from 1887 of 439,631 tons in quantity, and of \$14,811,000 in value. Total spot value of all iron and steel made in 1888, in the first stage of manufacture, excluding all duplications, \$145,000,000, a decrease of \$26,103,000 as compared with 1887. Limestone used as a flux in the manufacture of pig-iron in 1888, about 5,438,000 long tons; value at quarry, about \$2,719,000.

**Gold and Silver.**—According to the Director of the Mint the gold product was 1,604,927 fine ounces, valued at \$33,175,000. This is about the same as in 1887, being an excess of only \$75,000. The silver product was 45,783,632 fine ounces, of the commercial value of about \$43,000,000, and of the coining value of \$59,195,000. This is an increase of 4,515,327 ounces over the product in 1887. In addition to the product of our own mines some 10,000,000 ounces of silver were extracted in the United States from foreign ores and bullion.

**Copper.**—The total product, including the yield of imported ores, increased to 231,270,622 pounds, or 115,635 short tons, during 1888, which is 46,053,291 pounds more than the product of 1887. During the first quarter of 1889 the production was increasing at even a more rapid rate. The prices received by American producers averaged 15½ cents per pound for Lake copper, 14½ for Arizona, and 14 for other districts; making the total value \$33,833,954. Montana led in the production, making 97,897,968 pounds. Consumption was somewhat reduced by the high prices.

**Lead.**—The product increased to 180,555 short tons from 160,700 tons in 1887. The increase was due principally to the heavier receipts of lead in Mexican silver-lead ores, from 15,000 tons in 1887 to over 27,000 tons in 1888. The average price in New York was 4.41 cents per pound. The production of white lead, chiefly from pig lead, was 89,000 short tons, valued at \$10,680,000.

**Zinc.**—The erection of new works and the extension of old ones led to a further notable increase in the production of zinc in 1888. The additions to capacity were fairly uniformly distributed in the West, East, and South. Production in 1888, 55,903 short tons, with a total value of \$5,500,855; in 1887, 50,340 tons, worth \$4,782,300. The production of zinc white in 1888, directly from ores, was 20,000 short tons, worth \$1,600,000.

**Quicksilver.**—The product was 33,250 flasks (of 76½ pounds each) from California, a decline in that State of 510 flasks from 1887 in spite of a very satisfactory price, which

averaged \$42.50 per flask, making the total value \$1,413,125. No new valuable deposits were discovered in 1888, and without them it is not probable that the yield of quicksilver will increase.

**Coal.**—The total production of all kinds of commercial coal in 1888 was 142,037,735 short tons (increase over 1887, 18,022,480 tons), valued at the mines at \$204,221,990 (increase, \$30,625,994). This may be divided into Pennsylvania anthracite 43,922,897 short tons (increase, 4,416,642 short tons), or 39,215,872 long tons, including 38,145,718 long tons shipped by the railroads and canals and reported by their statistician, Mr John H. Jones, and 1,071,154 long tons sold to the local trade at the mines (increase, 3,943,430 long tons), valued at \$85,649,649 (increase, \$6,284,405); all other coals, including bituminous, brown coal, lignite, small lots of anthracite produced in Colorado and Arkansas, and 4,000 tons of graphitic coal mined in Rhode Island, amounting in the aggregate to 98,114,838 short tons, (increase, 13,605,838 tons), valued at \$118,572,341 (increase, \$24,341,589).

The colliery consumption at the individual mines varies from nothing to 8 per cent. of the total output of the mines, being greatest at special Pennsylvania anthracite mines and lowest at those bituminous mines where the coal bed lies nearly horizontal, and where no steam-power or ventilating furnaces are used. The averages for the different States vary from 2 to 6.4 per cent., the minimum average being in the Pennsylvania bituminous and the maximum average being in the Pennsylvania anthracite region.

The total output of the mines, including colliery consumption, was: Pennsylvania anthracite 41,624,610 long tons (increase over 1887, 4,045,863 long tons), or 46,619,564 short tons (increase, 4,531,367 short tons); all other coals, 102,039,838 short tons (increase, 14,152,478 tons), making the total output of all coals from mines in the United States, exclusive of slack coal thrown on the dumps, 148,659,402 short tons (increase, 18,683,845 tons), valued as follows: Anthracite, \$89,020,483 (increase, \$4,468,302); bituminous, \$122,497,341 (increase, \$24,492,685); total value, \$211,517,824 (increase, \$28,960,987). The above figures show a notable increase in 1888 over 1887 in the aggregate output and value of both anthracite and bituminous coal, although not as great an increase as occurred in 1887 over 1886 in the value of the anthracite, or in the total tonnage of the bituminous coal.

**Coke.**—The production of coke in the United States in 1888 was 8,527,560 tons, valued at about \$14,000,000. Pennsylvania produced by far the largest amount, the Connellsville region alone producing 4,955,553 tons; West Virginia, 528,533 tons; Alabama, 518,511 tons; Tennessee, 385,693 tons, and Virginia, 149,099 tons.

**Petroleum.**—The product of petroleum in the United States in 1888 was 27,346,018 barrels (of 42 gallons each), valued at about \$24,598,559. Of this amount Pennsylvania produced 16,491,083 barrels; Ohio, 10,010,868 barrels; West Virginia, 119,448 barrels; California, 704,619 barrels; and other States, 20,000 barrels.

**Natural Gas.**—The amount of natural gas consumed is given in coal displacement; that is, the amount of coal displaced by the use of natural gas. It is estimated that the amount of coal displaced by natural gas in the United States in 1888 was 14,163,830 tons, valued at \$22,662,128. Of this amount 12,543,830 tons were displaced in Pennsylvania; 750,000 tons in Ohio; and 660,000 tons in Indiana.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY IN 1888.

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE report on Germany's foreign trade in 1888, published by the Imperial Office for Statistics, values the imports and exports of merchandise for the year as follows:—

	Marks.
Imports	3,280,700,000
Exports	3,205,900,000
Surplus of imports	84,800,000

It will be of interest to show the exact share the different branches of the industries have in the same. The textile

industries hold the first place, together with the linen trade and the so-called "confectionery." Their share amounts to 29.84 per cent. in the imports and to 32.07 per cent. in the exports, about one-third of the whole foreign trade. The trade in articles of food and consumption comes next, with 21.87 per cent. of the imports, and 11.67 of the exports. Of this percentage, of the imports 5.75 per cent. constitute the share of cereals; coffee, tea, and cocoa come up to 5.33 per cent.; tobacco and cigars, 2.05 per cent.; spirits, 1.26 per cent. The metal trade holds the third place; its share in the imports is 9.23 per cent., and in the exports 14.52 per cent. (These amounts do not give quite a correct idea of the position of this trade, because the statistical reports include imports and exports of precious metals.) The share of the chemical trade amounts to 7.07 per cent. of the imports, and 7.04 per cent. of the exports. In several branches of trade, the imports are almost insignificant when compared to the exports. The imports of hosiery amount to 1,800,000 marks, and the exports to 105,800,000 marks. The imports of cloth and similar articles are reported at 37,700,000 marks, and the exports at 434,900,000 marks.

In regard to machinery, instruments and different sorts of apparatus, the imports in 1888 amounted to 49.5 million marks, the exports to 133.3 million marks. In previous years the corresponding amounts were:—

	1887.	1886.
Imports	42.1	32.9
Exports	120.7	114.4

Agricultural machinery constitutes the bulk of the imports. In 1888, the value of the exports of musical instruments, such as pianos, &c., amounted to 16.3 million marks, and that of other musical instruments to 20.7 million marks. Other branches participated in the export trade, 1888, as follows: astronomical, surgical and physical instruments, 16.2 million marks; sundry machines, 8.8 million marks; engines, 6½ million marks.

**THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (TONNAGE) BILL.**

The following is the text of the Bill for the amendment of the law relating to the measurement of the tonnage of merchant ships, as it has been amended by the Standing Committee on Trade:—

1.—(1.) In the measurement of a ship for the purpose of ascertaining her register tonnage, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of any space which has not been first included in the measurement of her tonnage.

(2.) In section twenty-one, paragraph (4), of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the words "First, that nothing shall be added for a closed-in space solely appropriated to the berthing of the crew, unless such space exceeds one twentieth of the remaining tonnage of the ship, and in case of such excess the excess only shall be added; and secondly"; and in section twenty-two, paragraph (2), of the same Act the words "subject to the deduction for a closed-in space appropriated to the crew, as mentioned in Rule I." shall be repealed.

Provided that this section shall not apply until after the expiration of five years from the date of the passing of this Act to any ship in the measurement or remeasurement of which the deductions prohibited by this section have been made before the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, or to any ship the building of which was commenced before the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and which is registered for the first time between that date and the last day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

But this exemption shall not extend to any ship in the case of which the allowance for propelling-power space exceeds fifty per cent. of the gross tonnage of the ship.

Subject as aforesaid, all dues leviable on the basis of the registered tonnage of a ship shall be charged as if any deduction prohibited by this section had not been made.

2. In the case of any ship built or measured after the passing of this Act (and not coming within the exemptions contained in section one hereof), such portion of the space or spaces above the crown of the engine room and above the upper deck as is framed in for the machinery or for the admission of light and air, shall not be included in the measurement of the space occupied by the propelling power, except in pursuance of a request in writing to the Board of Trade by the owner of the ship, and shall not be included in pursuance of such request unless—

- (a.) That portion is first included in the measurement of the gross tonnage; and
- (b.) A surveyor appointed under the Fourth Part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, certifies that the portion so framed

in is reasonable in extent and is so constructed as to be safe and seaworthy, and that it cannot be used for any purpose other than the machinery or for the admission of light and air to the machinery or boilers of the ship.

3.—(1.) In measuring a ship for the purpose of ascertaining her register tonnage, the following deductions shall be made from the space included in the measurement of the tonnage:—

- (a.) In the case of a ship wholly propelled by sails, any space set apart and used exclusively for the storage of sails;
- (b.) In the case of any ship—
  - (i.) Any space used exclusively for the accommodation of the master;
  - (ii.) Any space used exclusively for the working of the helm, the capstan, and the anchor gear, or for keeping the charts, signals, and other instruments of navigation, and boatswain's stores; and
  - (iii.) The space occupied by the donkey engine and boiler, if connected with the main pumps of the ship.

(2) The deductions allowed under this section shall be subject to the following provisions, namely:—

- (a.) The space deducted must be certified by a surveyor appointed by the Board of Trade as reasonable in extent and properly and efficiently constructed for the purpose for which it is intended;
- (b.) There must be permanently marked in or over every such space a notice stating the purpose to which it is to be applied and that whilst so applied it is to be deducted from the tonnage of the ship;
- (c.) The deduction on account of space for storage of sails must not exceed two and a-half per cent. of the tonnage of the ship.

4. In the case of a screw steamship which, at the passing of this Act, has an engine-room allowance of thirty-two per cent. of the gross tonnage of the ship, and in which any crew space on deck has not been included in the gross tonnage, whether its contents have been deducted therefrom or not, the crew space shall be, on the application of the owner of the ship, or by direction of the Board of Trade, measured and its contents ascertained and added to the register tonnage of the ship; and if it appears that with such addition to the tonnage the engine room does not occupy more than thirteen per cent. of the tonnage of the ship, the existing allowance for engine room of thirty-two per cent. of the tonnage shall be continued, notwithstanding anything in this Act.

5. In the case of a ship constructed with a double bottom for water ballast, if the space between the inner and outer plating thereof is certified by a surveyor appointed by the Board of Trade to be not available for the carriage of cargo, stores, or fuel, then the depth required by section twenty-one, paragraph (2), of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, shall be taken to be the upper side of the inner plating of the double bottom, and that upper side shall, for the purpose of measurement, be deemed to represent the floor timber referred to in that section.

**TRADE NOTES.**

**Factory Labour in Hungary.**—Sir A. Nicolson has forwarded to the Foreign Office an interesting summary of the report of Dr von Schnierer, the Chief Inspector of Factories in Hungary. During the years 1887 and 1888 there were inspected 938 factories, employing 89,958 hands, and in these factories the hours of labour are returned as follows:—

Hours	Number of Factories	Percentage of Whole
8 hours	4	0.4
9 " "	25	2.6
10 " "	157	16.7
10½ " "	117	12.5
11 " "	157	16.7
11½ " "	66	7.1
12 " "	231	24.5
12½ " "	7	0.7
13 " "	30	3.2
13½ " "	8	0.8

An uncertain number of hours existed in 136 factories, or 14.8 per cent. of the whole.

By the Hungarian Trades Law it is prescribed that children between the ages of 12 and 14 shall not be employed more than eight hours, and those between 14 and 16 not more than ten hours daily. This provision, appears, however, to be systematically infringed, for the bulk of the children between 12 and 14 are returned as working from 9 to 13½ hours daily, and practically the same hours are worked by children from 14 to 16. As to wages, Dr von Schnierer writes:—"It is difficult to give a detailed statement of the wages which are earned in Hungarian factories, as they vary so much, according to localities and industries. For an ordinary male factory hand, the lowest daily wage appears to be 5d, and the highest 4s 4d. For a female factory hand, the lowest daily wage appears to be 4d, and the highest 1s 8d. For a child, the lowest daily wage was 2d, and the highest 1s 4d. In the iron and machine and in the tobacco factories, the hands are paid by



piecework." And while admitting the extreme difficulty of obtaining an accurate knowledge of the condition of the labouring classes, Dr von Schnierer considers that it may safely be asserted that the factory workman in the capital and towns is not able to lay by any economies, and that it is only the workman in the factories in the country districts who is able to effect any savings, which he does at the cost of exceedingly poor lodging and spare diet.

**British Trade with Bulgaria.**—Reporting on the trade of Bourgas in 1888, Mr Vice-Consul Richards writes: "Though trade, generally speaking, cannot rightly be said to be in a very satisfactory condition in this part of the province, yet it is decidedly encouraging to be able to certify to the fact of a steady, if somewhat slow, advance in imports and exports during the last four years. Direct importation from Europe has increased very noticeably, though not perhaps so much as might have been expected. Direct communication by sea between this port and the chief European centres of commerce is very intermittent (I except the Black Sea and Danubian ports), while on the land side the fact that a distance of some 70 miles has to be traversed in rough country carts from the nearest railway station, viz., that at Yamboli, before goods imported direct from Europe can be brought into the Bourgas market, acts as a strong deterrent to would-be importers. Moreover, the local merchant who wishes to import goods direct, say, from London or Marseilles, must give a large order, which in certain kinds of goods of a perishable description, should they be unable to command a sufficiently extensive and rapid sale, would entail on the importer a loss instead of a profit; whereas, the purchase of the same goods bought in smaller quantities and at regular intervals in the markets of Constantinople and Smyrna, though actually dearer, proves not unfrequently in the end a more profitable transaction. I have frequently been assured that if there were a regular steamboat service between London or Liverpool and this port, very many articles which are now bought at Constantinople, Vienna, and Trieste would be imported direct from England; but as it is, steam communication with that country is so unfrequent and irregular that it cannot be depended on. This is true; at the same time, it appears to me highly problematical whether the demand for English goods in this part of the province would for some time to come be sufficiently large to make it worth while to establish such a service as that proposed. Whether the construction of the Yamboli-Bourgas railway will radically alter the face of things in this respect or no remains to be seen. The value of British imports, which consist principally of cotton, woollen, and silk goods, cotton twist and yarn, &c., of iron, copper, and zinc, and various articles of hardware, of colonials, drugs, and sacking, has slightly fallen off, if compared with last year's figures, though much in advance of that of the preceding years. This slight decrease in the value of British imports is principally owing to the successful competition of Belgium in the iron import trade; Belgian candles, also (spermaceti), are rapidly ousting their English rivals from the Bulgarian market. British goods are, on the whole, much appreciated here, because, though frequently dearer than those imported from other countries, they are infinitely superior in point of quality and durability.

**British Manufactures in France.**—From La Rochelle, Mr Vice-Consul Warburton writes:—"I continue to receive letters from persons in England asking me to send them the names and addresses of merchants here who deal in their goods, and I always do so, but I have little faith in this way of doing business, and can only repeat that while shopkeepers here are glad to buy in the best and cheapest market if the articles are delivered to them without trouble to themselves, they will accept inferior and dearer ones sooner than put themselves out of their way and undertake foreign correspondence in order to get them. As a general rule this is so. There may be exceptions, of course, but generally circulars and price lists are taken no notice of, especially if they are in English, and even if in French, it is useless to tell intending buyers here what the prices are delivered at some English port. What they want to know is the price delivered in their own town, cost and carriage paid. As they are not

told this, they buy English goods for the most part through Paris, which must add considerably to the cost. There are plenty of routes to this part of France by which goods could be sent much cheaper, and if manufacturers would take the trouble to find them out and calculate exactly the cost, so as to enable buyers to see at once the price, cost and freight included, it would be a great step in advance. But few shopkeepers in provincial towns in France will be bothered doing all this for themselves, and therefore buy what comes most handy to them. There will probably be a great increase in the use of agricultural implements and machinery of a labour-saving kind, owing to numbers of agricultural syndicates now being formed all over France. These syndicates are got up with the object of helping agriculture by introducing a better system of cultivation, and they sell to the farmers the best kind of implements, and in the case of the more expensive machines let them out for hire. They buy a great deal of English manufacture, but French makers are improving very much in this branch, and send round travellers to get orders, which is the proper way to do business, as it saves commission, and the result will be that in time they will take it from us. I should advise English manufacturers to send travellers round to these syndicates, for if they can show them that it is their interest to buy from them, they will certainly do so. Farmers are learning that they must use improved means of cultivation if they want to hold on in these bad times; as they are not provided with them at present to any extent, there will be a large and increasing demand, in fact, it is really almost a new market. Another article the use of which is increasing is chemical manure, and the best kinds come from Great Britain.

**Labour Inquiries in the United States.**—On this subject the *New York Commercial Bulletin* writes:—"The Department of Labour is doing some valuable work, most of it of direct interest to the business community, but a part relating more to social problems. Two reports are now going through the Press. One, relating to marriage and divorce, is a special report prepared by order of Congress at the request of the advocates of divorce reform. The other, the regular annual report for 1888, deals with the working women in the great cities, and gives a great mass of information relating to their earnings, hours of labour, manner of living, conjugal condition, and the quality of their work. The agents of the Department are now completing the gathering of the data relating to the wages of railroad employes. The leading railroads of the country have very courteously placed their books and pay-rolls at the service of the Department, and Colonel Wright expects to make a satisfactory presentation, not only of rates of wages, but of aggregate earnings by the year, and aggregate expenditures of railroads for wages. This report will be transmitted to Congress early next spring. The most important investigation now going on is that directed by Congress in the Act establishing the Department as an independent branch of the public service. That Act directs the Commissioner of Labour to ascertain, at as early a date as possible and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost, or approximate cost, of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month or year, or by the piece, and hours employed per day and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles, and the comparative cost of living and the kind of living. Under this instruction Colonel Wright is conducting an inquiry into the cost of production of cottons, woollens, and iron. It was a question of some doubt at first whether foreign manufacturers would throw open their books to furnish the necessary information; but after correspondence with our Ministers and Consuls, the agents of the Department were sent abroad, and the results they are attaining are very satisfactory. Their working instructions were prepared by Dr E. R. L. Gould, of Baltimore, who has a wide acquaintance with the leading economists of Europe, and who has conducted some former inquiries for the Department. The English manufacturers have naturally

been easier to deal with than those of the Continent, because of the closer approximation of their methods to our own, and their more friendly feeling towards Government inquiries. The statistics of a few leading manufacturers in France, Germany, and Italy will, however, be obtained, and can fairly be taken as representatives of their respective countries. The results of this investigation, if they could be accepted as final, would be almost invaluable. They would give definite standing ground for the discussion of the tariff question on its purely economic side, by enabling an exact comparison of the cost of production of given articles in the United States and in competing countries. It is perhaps too much to hope that the results of the investigation will pass unchallenged, or that they will be accepted by all parties as a definite settlement of disputed questions, but they ought at least to afford a fund of information much more precise than any now available."

**The Foreign Trade of Greece.**—The recently-instituted Bureau of Statistics at Athens is, under the control of M. S. P. Schiadan, showing commendable industry in the collection and promptitude in the publication of the trade statistics. We have received the returns of the foreign trade of the country for the year 1888, during which the total imports into Greece amounted, in value, to £4,976,000, as compared with £5,789,000 in 1887, a decline of £813,000; and the total exports to £4,126,000, as compared with £4,376,000, a decrease of £250,000. Of the imports for the year, those retained for home consumption were valued at £4,366,000, and the exports of Greek products were valued at £3,826,000. Dealing with this "special" commerce, the countries with which it was carried on are returned as follows:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	£	£	£	£
England .....	1,156,395	1,256,543	1,624,555	1,672,539
Russia .....	1,012,806	1,371,783	53,661	57,779
Austria-Hungary .....	630,185	693,488	306,733	271,022
Turkey .....	514,260	676,813	162,508	152,171
France .....	437,307	416,261	716,241	898,587
Italy .....	165,581	245,703	36,337	74,349
Germany .....	162,598	129,390	138,651	163,188
United States .....	75,633	...	188,445	177,431
Belgium .....	81,930	61,955	406,606	403,919
Roumania .....	50,857	330,145	13,713	26,545
Egypt .....	19,037	24,494	78,202	51,506
Switzerland .....	13,274	13,848	...	...
Netherlands .....	3,195	3,236	95,365	87,029
Other countries .....	42,909	50,314	5,130	70,031
	4,365,967	5,273,973	3,826,147	4,106,096

And the articles of which the imports and exports were composed are classed as follows:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	£	£	£	£
Animal products .....	429,196	500,275	163,054	171,550
Vegetable products .....	1,852,289	2,659,337	2,538,987	2,759,242
Mineral products .....	290,106	313,673	853,437	896,236
Chemical products .....	86,058	95,425	9,759	14,105
Manufactured goods— animal and vegetable products .....	1,279,280	1,308,733	206,054	232,892
Manufactured goods— mineral and other pro- ducts .....	429,038	396,530	54,858	32,074
	4,365,967	5,273,973	3,826,149	4,106,099

**The Foreign Trade of Italy.**—The official returns of the imports and exports of Italy during the first five months of this year show that there has been a decided

recovery from the depression of last year, consequent upon the tariff war with France. The classified statement is:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1889.	1888.	Inc. or Dec.	1889.	1888.	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits, beverages & oils .....	472,409	613,345	- 140,936	2,614,191	2,775,294	- 161,103
Colonial goods, drugs and tobacco .....	1,307,094	1,069,412	+ 247,682	72,656	70,817	+ 1,839
Chemicals, medicinals, &c Dye, tanning, &c. stuffs Hemp, flax, jute, and other fibres (except cotton) .....	821,109	897,832	- 76,723	822,343	883,078	- 60,735
Cotton goods .....	423,422	387,657	+ 35,765	147,097	141,628	+ 5,469
Wool and hair .....	434,342	384,056	+ 50,286	624,885	778,259	- 153,374
Silk goods .....	3,341,297	2,734,555	+ 606,742	488,645	399,074	+ 89,571
Timber and straw .....	1,322,049	1,202,436	+ 119,613	106,251	146,410	- 40,159
Paper and books .....	1,469,052	1,101,824	+ 367,228	5,147,482	4,348,073	+ 799,409
Hides and skins .....	740,207	682,083	+ 58,124	661,441	759,815	- 98,374
Minerals and metals Pottery and glass ware .....	175,120	174,022	+ 1,098	233,381	168,334	+ 65,047
Cereals, flour, &c. ...	620,347	653,076	- 32,729	387,783	305,990	+ 81,793
Animals and animal products .....	2,846,045	3,005,501	- 159,456	419,621	474,793	- 55,172
Sundries .....	1,810,027	1,952,335	- 142,308	883,105	838,289	+ 44,816
	3,393,866	3,695,288	- 301,422	1,221,715	1,454,746	- 233,031
Total .....	1,338,347	1,319,100	+ 19,247	1,409,427	1,388,346	+ 21,081
	335,575	400,067	- 64,492	110,074	103,709	+ 6,365
	20,850,308	20,262,639	+ 587,669	15,350,100	15,036,656	+ 313,445

**Emigration.**—After remaining nearly stationary during 1888, the volume of emigration from the United Kingdom shows this year a decided falling off. As compared with the first half of 1888, the number of emigrants of British origin in the past half-year shows a decrease of 18,230 persons, the figures being:—

Nationality.	HALF-YEAR Ending JUNE 30.	
	1889.	1888.
English .....	79,310	86,216
Scotch .....	14,065	20,818
Irish .....	43,152	47,716
Total of British origin ...	136,525	154,750

As to the destination of the emigrants, the statement is:—

To—	HALF-YEAR Ending JUNE 30.	
	1889.	1888.
United States .....	92,508	110,962
British North America .....	17,421	22,521
Australasia .....	13,447	14,109
All other places .....	13,149	7,153
	135,525	154,750

**The Indian Wheat Crop.**—The Indian Government have issued the final reports on the wheat crops of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. In Bengal the area sown was, in round numbers, 900,000 acres, and as not more than a 10 anna crop has been harvested, the estimated outturn is no more than 350,000 tons. It is added that while the yield is less than that of last year the demand for home consumption will probably be greater, owing to a deficiency in the outturn of food-grains generally, and that consequently the exportable surplus is likely to be doubly curtailed. In the North-Western Provinces the area under wheat has been returned at 4,770,000 acres, or about 300,000 acres less than the normal wheat area, and the outturn is estimated at 1,440,000 tons, as compared with 1,907,000 tons in 1887-8. The area and outturn this year are the lowest on record since 1884, the quality much below the average, and the prices at the principal stations average about 9 per cent. higher than in 1888, and are higher than the prices of any year since 1885.

**Trade of Liverpool.**—A statement has been prepared by Mr W. H. Livesey, chief accountant to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, showing the number and tonnage of vessels which have paid rates to the board for the two years ended on the 30th June, together with the amount of rates and dues received on both ships and goods in the respective periods. The total number of vessels using the port in the past year was 22,662, with an aggregate of 9,291,964 tons, which shows an increase of 421 in the number of vessels and 274,029 in the amount of tonnage. The tonnage paying dock rates was 8,066,345, an increase of 266,247 on the previous year, while the tonnage paying harbour rates only was 1,225,619, being an increase of 7,782. The rates and dues received in the year amounted in the aggregate

gate to £1,062,505, which is £49,707 more than in the preceding year. The dock tonnage and harbour rates were £444,927, an increase of £34,303; the dock rates on goods, £331,945, an increase of £14,031; the "town dues" on goods, £251,561, an increase of £10,571; and the graving dock rates, £29,701, a decrease of £2,394. The "town dues" do not go to the town, but simply retain the old designation given to them when they did go to the municipal exchequer. The figures quoted show that the trade of the Mersey continues to develop. In the first year of this century the tonnage of the port was less than half a million, and the duties derived therefrom £23,379. Fifty years ago (in 1839) the tonnage was 2,158,691 and the duties £156,555. Twenty years later the tonnage was 4,511,969 and the receipts £506,067. The tonnage of the year just closed (9,291,964) is the largest on record.

**The Trade of Fiume.**—The following statistics as to the trade of Fiume are furnished by Mr Consul Faber:—

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF ALL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM FIUME AND IMPORTED TO FIUME BY SEA FROM AND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND COASTWISE, during the Years 1887 and 1888.

Countries.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Great Britain.....	2,082,636	1,355,060	588,127	601,657
France.....	1,635,333	1,140,476	20,662	9,147
Italy.....	221,917	273,647	92,616	63,165
United States.....	232,707	305,922	53,155	56,320
Brazil.....	206,450	121,221	34,130	75,692
Russia.....	8,527	9,946	284,000	218,270
Turkey.....	58,055	87,705	109,130	73,461
Greece.....	30,295	53,448	15,050	33,460
Spain.....	27,463	27,827	...	...
Holland.....	99,911	92,868	...	...
Belgium.....	105,451	53,338	...	...
Japan.....	...	...	48,782	...
Germany.....	...	...	24,090	...
Siam.....	...	...	...	...
Egypt.....	35,910	...	...	...
Portugal.....	20,617	...	...	...
Sundries.....	11,496	30,803	32	633
Coasting trade.....	813,770	735,907	674,775	499,741
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,590,538</b>	<b>4,288,163</b>	<b>1,944,549</b>	<b>1,631,546</b>

Of the total trade of the port, the amount carried by British vessels is given as follows:—

TOTAL TRADE (Direct and Indirect) under the British flag at the Port of Fiume.

Year	£
1888.....	3,887,349
1887.....	2,706,396
1884.....	2,327,062
1882.....	1,404,400
1880.....	1,040,000

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

I.—MINERALS.

Date	IRON.		COALS.		COPPER.		TIN.		LEAD.		SALT-PETRE.	
	Scotch Pig.	Cleveland Bars.	Steel Rails.	Best Wallsend London.	Chill Bars.	Straits.	English Pig.	English Refined.	per ton.	per cwt.	per ton.	per cwt.
1886.	per ton	per ton	per ton	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per cwt.	per cwt.	per ton.	per cwt.	per cwt.
Jan. 2.....	2 1 0 4 12	6 4 15 0	17 0	40 17 6	92 17 6	12 12 6	1 1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
June 4.....	1 18 8 4 12	6 4 5 0	15 3	39 17 6	99 0 0	13 2 6	1 1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
Jan. 7, '87	2 5 10 4 12	6 4 3 9	18 6	39 10 0	100 15 0	12 18 6	1 1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Feb. 4.....	2 4 4 12	6 4 10 0	16 6	38 13 9	101 3 9	12 16 3	1 1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
March 5.....	2 3 0 12	6 4 7 6	16 0	39 6 3	102 3 9	12 17 6	1 1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
April 2.....	2 2 14 12	6 4 10 0	16 9	39 12 6	102 3 9	12 16 3	1 1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7
May 6.....	2 1 24 10	6 4 8 9	16 6	39 3 9	103 5 0	12 8 9	1 1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
June 4.....	2 1 10 14	6 4 5 0	15 6	39 5 0	103 13 9	12 8 9	1 1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
July 2.....	2 2 5 10	6 4 2 6	14 6	40 1 3	102 10 0	12 5 0	1 1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14
Aug. 6.....	2 2 4 10	6 4 1 3	15 3	39 18 9	104 18 9	12 7 6	1 1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
Sept. 2.....	2 2 4 10	6 4 2 6	15 3	40 3 9	102 2 6	12 3 9	1 0 104	1 104	1 104	1 104	1 104	1 104
Oct. 8.....	2 0 10 14	6 4 3 9	16 3	39 17 6	105 12 6	12 3 9	1 1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
Nov. 5.....	1 19 14 10	6 4 3 9	16 9	46 15 0	132 10 0	13 0 9	1 1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
Dec. 2.....	2 0 9 14 10	6 4 1 3	16 3	67 13 9	185 0 0	15 5 0	1 1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
1888.	per ton	per ton	per ton	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per cwt.	per cwt.	per ton.	per cwt.	per ton.	per cwt.
Jan. 7.....	2 2 9 17	6 4 3 9	16 6	85 10 0	167 0 0	15 10 0	1 1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
Feb. 4.....	2 0 0 17	6 4 2 6	16 3	75 5 0	169 15 0	14 12 6	1 1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
March 3.....	1 18 14 17	6 4 0 0	17 0	79 3 9	166 0 0	14 16 3	1 1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
April 7.....	1 18 11 17	6 3 15 0	16 9	80 2 6	166 2 6	14 7 6	1 1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
May 5.....	1 18 3 15	6 3 15 0	15 3	80 1 3	80 0 0	12 12 6	1 1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
June 8.....	1 17 9 15	6 3 15 0	14 6	82 15 0	81 0 0	12 10 0	1 1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
July 7.....	1 17 14 15	6 3 17 6	13 9	81 2 6	86 8 0	13 0 0	1 1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
Aug. 4.....	1 19 0 12	6 3 17 6	14 6	81 12 6	89 7 6	13 7 6	1 1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
Sept. 8.....	2 1 7 5 0	6 3 18 9	15 3	99 0 0	100 2 6	14 2 6	1 1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
Oct. 5.....	2 0 9 5 0	6 3 17 6	16 6	89 0 0	100 3 9	14 13 9	1 1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44
Nov. 2.....	2 1 8 5 2	6 4 1 3	21 0	78 2 6	101 5 0	13 17 6	1 1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
Dec. 7.....	2 1 9 5 2	6 4 2 6	16 0	77 10 0	97 17 6	13 3 9	1 1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
Jan. 4, '89	2 1 6 5 2	6 4 2 6	17 0	77 7 6	98 17 6	13 5 0	1 1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
Feb. 2.....	2 0 10 5 2	6 3 16 3	17 0	77 11 3	98 10 0	13 1 3	1 1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
March 1.....	2 2 9 5 2	6 4 3 9	17 6	75 10 0	95 17 6	13 2 6	1 1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
April 6.....	2 5 3 5 15	6 4 12 6	15 6	40 15 0	94 15 0	12 11 3	1 1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
May 4.....	2 4 15 15 0	6 4 13 9	15 6	39 0 0	90 0 0	12 15 0	1 1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
June 8.....	2 3 0 5 10	6 4 11 3	15 0	40 16 3	91 12 6	12 13 9	1 1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
July 6.....	2 3 10 5 10	6 4 15 0	16 0	41 12 6	89 5 0	12 10 0	1 1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6

II.—MATERIALS FOR TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.

Date.	COTTON		WOOL		SILK.	FLAX.	HEMP.	JUTE.
	Raw-Middlg. Upland.	Yarn—40 Mule Twist.	South Down Hoga.	N. S. Wales.				
1886.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.
Jan. 2.....	4 1/2	8 1/2	0 10 1/2	8	10 9	29 10	31 10	12 0
June 4.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 10	8	12 0	31 10	30 10	12 10
Jan. 7, '87	5 1/2	8 1/2	1 0	8	15 0	32 0	31 10	13 10
Feb. 4.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	1 0	8 1/2	15 6	32 0	31 15	14 0
March 5.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11 1/2	8 1/2	15 6	32 0	31 15	13 10
April 2.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11 1/2	8 1/2	15 6	32 0	31 15	13 10
May 6.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11 1/2	8 1/2	15 0	30 0	31 15	13 10
June 4.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 10 1/2	8	14 9	28 10	31 15	13 16
July 2.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 10 1/2	8 1/2	14 9	28 10	30 5	13 5
Aug. 6.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	1 0	8 1/2	14 0	28 10	31 5	13 5
Sept. 2.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	1 0 1/2	8	14 0	28 10	33 10	13 5
Oct. 8.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11 1/2	7 1/2	13 9	28 10	44 6	12 5
Nov. 5.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11 1/2	7 1/2	13 9	28 10	35 10	13 5
Dec. 2.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11 1/2	8	13 9	28 0	36 10	14 0
1888.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.
Jan. 7.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11 1/2	8	13 6	27 0	37 10	15 10
Feb. 4.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11 1/2	8	13 6	27 0	35 10	15 0
March 3.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	7 1/2	13 6	26 10	41 0	15 0
April 7.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	7 1/2	12 6	26 10	37 10	15 0
May 5.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	7 1/2	12 6	26 10	33 10	15 0
June 8.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 10 1/2	8	12 6	26 10	32 15	13 10
July 7.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 9 1/2	8 1/2	12 6	26 10	33 10	15 0
Aug. 4.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 10 1/2	8	12 6	27 0	33 10	14 0
Sept. 8.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 10 1/2	8	12 9	27 0	35 0	14 0
Oct. 5.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 10 1/2	8	12 9	27 0	35 10	15 10
Nov. 2.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	9	12 9	27 0	40 10	16 0
Dec. 7.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	9 1/2	12 7 1/2	27 0	42 10	17 0
Jan. 4, '89	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	9	12 7 1/2	27 0	51 0	17 0
Feb. 2.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	9	12 7 1/2	27 0	65 10	17 0
March 1.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	9	13 3	27 0	59 10	17 0
April 6.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	9 1/2	13 6	27 0	56 10	17 0
May 4.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	9 1/2	13 6	27 0	53 0	16 10
June 8.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	9 1/2	12 9	27 0	51 0	16 10
July 6.....	5 1/2	8 1/2	0 11	10	13 6	28 6	49 0	16 10

III.—FOOD PRODUCTS.

Date.	AMRGN. WHEAT		GAZETTE AVERAGES. English Grain.)			FLOUR.		BEEF.		MUTTON.		POTATOS.		RICE.	
	Red Winter	Wheat	Barley.	Oats.	Town Made 2nds.	Interior.	Prime Small.	Prime.	Good English.	Ran-geon.	per ton.	per cwt.	per ton.	per cwt.	
1886.	per qr.	per qr.	per qr.	per qr.	250 lbs.	8 lbs.	8 lbs.	8 lbs.	per ton.	per cwt.	per ton.	per cwt.	per ton.	per cwt.	
Jan. 2.....	1 16	6 11 10	3 1 9	10 18 11	11 5 0	2 6 4	3 0	4 6	4 0	6 7 1/2	4 0	6 7 1/2	4 0	6 7 1/2	
June 4.....	1 12	6 11 10	3 1 9	10 18 11	11 5 0	2 6 4	3 0	4 6							

COTTON STATISTICS ACT, 1868.

RETURN of the number of bales of cotton imported, exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports during the month and six months ended 30th June, 1889, compared with the corresponding months of the years 1888 and 1887.

Description of Cotton.	Imports			Exports		
	1889.	1888.	1887.	1889.	1888.	1887.
American	90,754	126,762	30,334	14,958	17,532	17,728
Brazilian	14,387	13,701	22,506	3,870	10	4,323
East Indian	84,125	51,340	114,940	33,839	33,382	59,038
Egyptian	2,829	4,278	3,622	523	1,238	986
Miscellaneous	5,303	1,573	4,914	2,511	2,135	1,831
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,298</b>	<b>197,754</b>	<b>176,816</b>	<b>55,751</b>	<b>56,297</b>	<b>83,906</b>

  

Description of Cotton.	Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.			Forwarded from Inland Towns to Ports.		
	1889.	1888.	1887.	1889.	1888.	1887.
American	156,292	202,968	140,436	306	235	443
Brazilian	5,339	21,699	29,375	...	...	...
East Indian	14,792	15,821	23,238	15	...	...
Egyptian	10,321	16,173	12,349	...	...	111
Miscellaneous	4,847	9,035	6,078	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,591</b>	<b>265,696</b>	<b>211,536</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>554</b>

  

Description of Cotton.	Imports			Exports		
	1889.	1888.	1887.	1889.	1888.	1887.
American	1,429,782	1,833,103	1,223,796	2,131	2,796	1,621
Brazilian	66,888	163,840	176,557	...	...	...
East Indian	111,347	94,405	98,673	18	...	144
Egyptian	109,010	106,354	114,896	59	293	263
Miscellaneous	59,609	53,721	56,247	...	1	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,777,036</b>	<b>1,756,423</b>	<b>1,672,163</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,028</b>

STOCKS OF RAW MATERIALS AND COMMODITIES

I.—RAW MATERIALS. —(T = Total. W = Warrant stores only.)

	Pig Iron.		Raw Cotton.	Raw Silk.	Tobacco.	Copp'r
	Scotland.	Cleveland.				
Jan. 31, '86	684,080 W	573,830	636,360	14,505	92,601,717	58,589
Feb. 28, "	694,830 W	612,320	697,960	14,941	91,291,390	58,621
Mar. 31, "	709,224 W	641,620	713,000	14,693	90,515,399	58,499
Apr. 30, "	745,190 W	651,860	649,080	14,621	89,056,299	61,069
May 31, "	771,022 W	669,772	654,130	14,842	87,845,137	60,485
June 30, "	781,377 W	689,185	663,010	14,523	86,955,205	61,575
July 31, "	799,783 W	706,732	591,000	13,225	94,823,293	62,247
Aug. 31, "	815,937 W	728,090	456,260	13,334	111,638,962	66,111
Sept. 30, "	823,510 W	721,000	377,220	13,334	120,875,886	66,111
Oct. 31, "	833,333 W	690,735	344,890	13,427	122,607,679	62,827
Nov. 30, "	840,080 W	667,722	508,530	12,041	121,553,863	62,780
Dec. 31, "	1183039 T 840,321 W	652,445	728,350	10,948	119,157,429	63,290
Jan. 31, '87	841,959 W	651,517	877,190	10,948	116,604,398	63,290
Feb. 28, "	845,709 W	651,377	930,110	12,133	112,799,980	59,546
Mar. 31, "	856,966 W	636,400	959,110	12,133	110,975,137	59,546
Apr. 30, "	868,918 W	619,798	971,030	15,011	109,590,510	56,172
May 31, "	879,353 W	619,082	923,830	16,419	108,289,544	54,770
June 30, "	891,741 W	614,937	807,490	16,419	105,726,006	50,947
July 31, "	909,858 W	624,513	637,540	16,172	108,158,366	51,972
Aug. 31, "	916,306 W	627,439	531,790	16,172	120,155,551	52,256
Sept. 30, "	919,632 W	629,528	474,790	16,634	125,671,818	49,176
Oct. 31, "	930,396 W	628,214	437,880	15,300	131,606,391	48,503
Nov. 30, "	938,666 W	630,000	570,800	15,300	130,869,652	45,121
Dec. 31, "	1,228,040 T 942,708 W	637,682	623,490	13,505	128,560,506	42,301
Jan. 31, '88	944,258 W	644,281	758,240	12,157	127,515,261	45,692
Feb. 28, "	952,241 W	628,000	871,330	12,157	125,235,771	52,593
Mar. 31, "	969,050 W	610,698	908,310	14,360	124,296,595	58,747
Apr. 30, "	976,898 W	586,492	829,680	15,055	122,417,208	64,349
May 31, "	988,100 W	548,761	748,190	15,067	120,198,323	69,487
June 30, "	1001887 W	531,294	611,750	15,387	117,151,212	72,243
July 31, "	1005740 W	504,900	542,190	15,387	115,520,300	75,412
Aug. 31, "	1009145 W	492,676	315,960	13,010	116,916,570	86,701
Sept. 30, "	1011303 W	460,270	288,840	13,011	117,821,000	90,754
Oct. 31, "	1019656 W	452,300	283,270	13,011	117,933,891	93,988
Nov. 30, "	1030193 W	452,314	440,540	12,587	116,680,947	97,906
Dec. 31, "	1,244,433 T 1031220 W	472,628	660,340	12,587	114,153,540	104,105
Jan. 31, '89	1033585 W	466,098	685,400	12,259	110,789,079	109,528
Feb. 28, "	1034086 W	459,100	752,650	12,335	108,192,888	118,140
Mar. 31, "	1031762 W	432,867	860,370	15,891	105,633,124	124,876
Apr. 30, "	1030133 W	391,278	872,250	16,060	103,663,811	124,447
May 31, "	1028233 W	369,357	856,151	15,306	101,480,368	117,420
June 30, "	1026661 W	354,571	784,160	14,504	99,402,761	111,689

II.—COLONIAL PRODUCE.

	Tea.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Raw Sugar.	Rice.
	In Bond.	In Bond.	In Bond.	In First Hands.	In First Hands.
	lbs.	cwts.	lbs.	cwts.	cwts.
Jan. 31, 1886	109,075,659	324,772	6,623,020	5,076,400	298,080
Feb. 28, "	103,656,755	320,308	7,289,009	5,852,840	317,760
Mar. 31, "	96,521,928	373,505	6,371,048	6,085,800	343,240
Apr. 30, "	82,985,351	483,558	6,618,577	6,285,720	517,420
May 31, "	65,496,204	484,201	7,130,224	6,486,040	583,700
June 30, "	59,192,974	471,890	7,694,531	6,429,440	543,520
July 31, "	78,995,587	427,137	8,818,035	6,213,260	529,900
Aug. 31, "	84,826,833	392,368	9,314,144	5,606,020	506,520
Sept. 30, "	96,943,102	330,201	10,099,722	4,836,540	600,740
Oct. 31, "	102,644,974	308,165	9,228,194	4,017,300	602,680
Nov. 30, "	102,725,041	286,569	8,281,691	3,844,200	600,120
Dec. 31, "	109,727,011	288,450	7,936,457	3,950,180	547,680
Jan. 31, 1887	109,386,375	293,327	8,931,998	4,066,480	504,420
Feb. 28, "	105,787,096	288,627	8,819,619	3,952,140	477,160
Mar. 31, "	97,374,986	311,899	9,506,216	4,067,960	472,440
Apr. 30, '87	86,252,174	348,509	9,266,186	4,266,780	581,900
May 31, "	73,682,138	434,099	9,840,649	4,474,200	564,040
June 30, "	68,129,707	499,402	11,155,051	4,762,820	476,620
July 31, "	76,455,941	554,222	11,850,582	4,418,180	460,660
Aug. 31, "	82,710,170	526,455	13,226,280	3,974,400	498,960
Sept. 30, "	88,690,789	468,291	12,433,104	3,576,220	373,020
Oct. 31, "	100,960,111	403,598	12,600,085	3,335,300	355,940
Nov. 30, "	109,259,160	357,720	11,493,712	3,273,540	368,590
Dec. 31, "	112,915,793	322,534	10,813,785	3,781,240	327,580
Jan. 31, 1888	115,873,052	326,283	11,653,106	4,053,240	269,600
Feb. 28, "	114,254,990	345,040	11,765,598	4,311,600	324,840
Mar. 31, "	108,389,027	395,156	13,604,388	4,572,620	365,760
Apr. 30, "	93,823,593	423,056	13,269,835	4,731,980	517,740
May 31, "	80,070,548	385,841	13,607,292	5,051,040	592,040
June 30, "	77,266,115	337,024	13,811,897	5,357,140	549,040
July 31, "	89,595,359	281,565	14,115,377	5,317,120	533,400
Aug. 31, "	97,716,361	278,925	13,881,137	4,400,000	460,900
Sept. 30, "	98,039,000	212,103	13,620,000	3,438,420	484,040
Oct. 31, "	99,433,230	172,428	13,727,427	3,045,620	433,340
Nov. 30, "	101,190,030	173,108	12,641,434	3,328,200	337,080
Dec. 31, "	113,123,121	168,664	13,030,424	3,173,900	298,340
Jan. 31, 1889	117,549,368	203,847	13,578,192	3,207,400	277,660
Feb. 28, "	115,143,204	265,511	13,353,228	3,088,400	279,920
Mar. 31, "	107,391,852	337,741	14,200,104	3,084,600	326,100
Apr. 30, "	95,021,808	459,155	15,067,682	3,149,760	557,620
May 31, "	78,940,549	460,146	14,600,376	3,126,500	746,600
June 30, "	72,026,560	514,047	15,361,478	2,908,000	774,060

III.—SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, &c.

	Wines in Bond.			Foreign Spirits in Bond.		Petroleum. Stock in London.
	Spanish.	Portu- guese.	French.	Brandy.	Rum.	
Jan. 31, '86	3,494,664	2,655,748	640,692	4,663,080	9,274,988	94,720
Feb. 28, "	3,550,932	2,723,337	651,428	4,735,500	9,354,646	69,237
Mar. 31, "	3,529,116	2,760,467	674,892	4,856,531	9,705,376	59,491
Apr. 30, "	3,523,697	2,755,330	628,642	4,887,538	9,617,809	46,976
May 31, "	3,547,545	2,811,955	621,951	4,815,000	9,506,388	62,578
June 30, "	3,559,358	2,831,970	626,175	4,802,543	9,691,885	...
July 31, "	3,542,260	2,818,045	606,196	4,777,993	9,602,380	166,553
Aug. 31, "	3,549,836	2,807,347	611,601	4,713,734	9,689,159	...
Sept. 30, "	3,526,469	2,784,630	610,260	4,639,999	9,661,084	103,494
Oct. 31, "	3,397,197	2,765,607	597,474	4,636,482	9,305,064	82,307
Nov. 30, "	3,409,454	2,772,269	609,438	4,737,062	9,444,804	70,198
Dec. 31, "	3,419,965	2,731,226	601,474	4,861,059	8,402,896	99,429
Jan. 31, '87	3,421,402	2,777,794				

# ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## I.—IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION.

An Account of the Imports of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, showing the Consumption of Duty-Paying Articles in the Six Months ended June 30, 1889, compared with the corresponding period of 1888, and for the Month ended June 30, compared with the corresponding period of 1888.

IMPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Six Months ended June 30.				Month ended June 30.			
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
<b>L.—ANIMALS, LIVING (For Food).</b>			£	£			£	£
Oxen and Bulls—From Denmark...No.	20,234	20,383	246,782	246,051	3,585	4,219	44,109	49,089
Germany .....								
Spain .....	6,409	5,684	104,770	93,781	1,172	1,064	19,212	17,635
Canada .....	15,059	17,145	277,007	308,373	10,240	12,699	188,587	228,922
United States .....	74,961	119,910	1,480,642	2,362,366	14,629	27,762	288,352	545,413
Other Countries .....	18,752	13,407	275,732	200,738	2,601	2,144	38,508	30,820
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>135,415</b>	<b>176,529</b>	<b>2,384,933</b>	<b>3,211,309</b>	<b>32,227</b>	<b>47,918</b>	<b>579,268</b>	<b>869,379</b>
Cows.....	28,076	31,351	348,225	368,953	5,432	6,279	69,996	74,867
Calves.....	17,826	25,562	67,345	93,632	5,649	7,140	20,690	27,170
Sheep and Lambs.....	440,453	265,478	769,153	452,638	86,686	26,016	153,511	60,157
Swine.....	10,198	14,504	34,193	56,305	4,293	1,583	14,012	5,877
<b>Total of Animals Living.....</b>	<b>506,553</b>	<b>346,835</b>	<b>3,594,849</b>	<b>4,182,837</b>	<b>109,060</b>	<b>131,597</b>	<b>837,477</b>	<b>1,027,450</b>
<b>H.—ARTICLES OF FOOD &amp; DRINK.</b>								
<b>A.—DUTY FREE.</b>								
Corn: Wheat—From Russia.....cwt	7,568,956	9,633,586	2,700,598	3,656,051	1,686,051	1,738,223	592,143	622,289
Germany .....	1,207,303	1,474,988	448,732	591,450	231,224	130,579	86,960	47,956
France .....	14,549	15,030	5,475	4,272				
Turkey .....	21,974	387,650	7,106	141,985	1,000	22,701	200	6,937
Roumania.....	204,964	592,105	71,359	222,192		79,222		26,727
Egypt.....	378,517	258,120	117,504	80,782	10,395	48,325	3,221	14,024
United States—On the Atlantic.....	3,104,833	1,218,477	1,170,212	458,534	640,500	424,741	244,560	153,534
On the Pacific.....	5,262,471	7,088,341	1,973,049	2,925,127	1,239,888	450,004	466,100	170,001
Chili.....	438,207	295,211	159,785	119,363	148,794		52,762	
British East Indies.....	1,897,365	3,913,237	667,171	1,499,612	983,530	517,936	347,258	182,490
Australasia.....	505,925	1,023,711	195,492	458,471	353,105	18,889	138,563	6,981
British North America.....	304,964	90,969	118,790	35,699	180,878	74,869	67,853	29,519
Other Countries.....	1,035,239	841,928	366,753	333,708	293,682	80,281	102,228	29,839
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21,945,317</b>	<b>26,828,353</b>	<b>8,002,026</b>	<b>10,517,246</b>	<b>5,769,047</b>	<b>3,585,770</b>	<b>2,101,848</b>	<b>1,290,296</b>
Wheat Meal and Flour—From								
Germany.....cwt	261,305	618,884	141,374	375,574	63,602	92,978	33,545	55,230
France.....	48,905	38,013	27,378	23,873	5,854	7,129	3,387	4,542
Austrian Territories.....	905,874	1,022,514	617,588	724,073	139,560	125,871	95,373	85,924
United States.....	7,238,415	4,088,344	3,833,041	2,349,129	965,519	675,096	510,085	378,896
British North America.....	72,287	165,106	40,221	86,320	36,453	99,005	19,984	49,947
Other Countries.....	147,944	232,115	58,597	136,658	70,600	18,903	23,942	10,076
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,674,730</b>	<b>6,164,976</b>	<b>4,718,199</b>	<b>3,695,627</b>	<b>1,281,588</b>	<b>1,018,982</b>	<b>686,916</b>	<b>584,665</b>
Barley.....	10,046,129	7,809,625	2,637,382	2,270,929	1,370,919	1,083,953	315,589	283,901
Oats.....	8,628,810	7,235,336	2,016,598	1,947,095	2,778,764	2,043,391	646,611	556,714
Peas.....	1,394,185	871,459	331,690	272,165	247,513	113,731	70,134	36,067
Beans.....	1,462,713	1,746,808	432,818	555,807	225,357	183,319	85,429	55,892
Indian Corn or Maize.....	11,846,015	17,764,227	3,234,497	4,260,341	3,041,899	3,528,600	823,514	808,931
Indian Corn Meal.....	3,438	10,076	3,307	8,050	793	723	876	727
<b>Total of Corn, &amp;c.....</b>	<b>35,165,414</b>	<b>29,533,631</b>	<b>21,446,517</b>	<b>23,527,260</b>	<b>12,738,863</b>	<b>10,770,068</b>	<b>4,710,317</b>	<b>3,597,183</b>
Bacon—From Germany.....cwt	118,618	47,486	286,238	135,795	35,227	15,224	90,412	46,183
United States.....	975,924	1,233,268	1,901,188	2,371,194	119,050	147,855	231,867	271,071
Other Countries.....	298,645	398,308	734,161	1,056,247	64,516	92,025	155,055	236,495
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,393,187</b>	<b>1,679,062</b>	<b>2,921,587</b>	<b>3,563,236</b>	<b>218,793</b>	<b>255,104</b>	<b>477,334</b>	<b>556,749</b>
Beef: Salted—From United States.....	115,728	127,765	179,273	181,141	15,763	17,117	22,552	21,362
Other Countries.....	5,619	3,737	10,611	6,939	3,960	2,535	7,362	4,857
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>121,347</b>	<b>131,502</b>	<b>189,884</b>	<b>188,080</b>	<b>19,723</b>	<b>19,652</b>	<b>29,914</b>	<b>26,219</b>
Fresh—United States.....cwt	391,642	585,104	902,547	1,303,419	67,727	108,842	159,415	244,475
Other Countries.....	17,716	37,566	36,134	69,295	3,775	6,507	8,142	13,616
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>409,358</b>	<b>622,670</b>	<b>938,681</b>	<b>1,372,714</b>	<b>71,502</b>	<b>117,349</b>	<b>167,557</b>	<b>258,091</b>

### QUANTITIES OF CORN AND WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED IN THE TEN MONTHS FROM

	Sept. 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.		Sept. 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.		Sept. 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.	
	cwts.	qrs.	cwts.	qrs.	cwts.	qrs.
Wheat.....	42,566,291	3,822,901	39,321,643	9,074,226	50,172,249	11,578,210
Wheat Flour.....	14,402,913	4,115,118	15,165,030	4,332,866	11,711,863	3,346,246
Barley.....	14,298,328	4,003,532	17,191,717	4,813,681	16,635,547	4,671,953
Oats.....	11,198,423	4,072,153	14,787,326	5,377,210	13,500,410	4,909,240
Peas.....	2,192,303	487,178	2,665,049	592,234	1,619,067	359,793
Beans.....	2,172,565	506,932	2,305,055	537,846	2,709,591	632,238
Indian Corn.....	24,610,617	5,742,477	19,872,393	4,636,892	25,434,414	5,934,696

IMPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUR.		QUANTITIES.		VALUR.	
	Six Months ended June 30.				Month ended June 30.			
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD & DRINK.	(Con.)		£	£			£	£
Hams—From United States .....	368,911	415,431	948,441	1,043,043	71,810	76,967	184,696	196,621
Other Countries .....	29,901	34,093	82,133	92,030	14,698	21,787	38,693	57,194
Total .....	398,812	449,524	1,030,574	1,135,073	86,508	98,754	223,389	253,815
Meat, unenumerated: Salted or Fresh								
—From United States .....	828	13,186	1,762	29,605	478	573	956	863
Other Countries .....	33,643	47,353	68,751	101,835	2,182	3,681	4,552	7,812
Total .....	34,471	60,539	70,513	131,440	2,660	4,254	5,508	8,675
Preserved, otherwise than by Salting								
—From Belgium .....	6,574	12,834	91,926	121,797	1,282	3,192	12,814	18,783
Australasia .....	53,624	20,615	109,868	46,601	13,707	1,383	27,394	4,279
United States .....	122,373	172,688	303,481	393,395	15,622	17,711	33,855	45,484
Other Countries .....	40,172	46,034	85,004	84,994	8,340	8,639	21,276	22,449
Total .....	222,743	252,171	590,279	646,787	38,951	30,925	95,339	90,995
Mutton: Fresh—From Holland.....	18,068	21,713	36,985	47,434	927	273	1,924	680
Australasia .....	285,702	305,183	550,116	642,328	35,481	24,913	70,970	66,364
Argentine Republic .....	162,853	184,664	263,867	345,062	33,927	21,572	54,318	48,872
Other Countries .....	10,488	100,585	17,201	253,803	5	22,155	15	56,721
Total .....	477,111	612,145	868,169	1,293,627	70,340	68,913	127,227	172,637
Pork (Salted not Hams)—From								
United States .....	86,116	107,369	137,804	170,714	13,953	9,232	20,985	13,129
Other Countries .....	41,857	42,272	53,443	63,252	9,174	8,441	10,331	10,952
Total .....	127,973	149,641	191,247	233,966	23,127	17,673	31,316	24,081
Fresh—From Holland .....	73,591	64,029	154,923	154,937	65	1,835	122	4,533
Belgium .....	18,515	12,085	43,672	30,115	25	...	67	...
United States .....	2	4	8	6	...	1	...	2
Other Countries .....	12,999	8,432	32,582	21,245	188	12	389	27
Total .....	105,107	84,550	231,185	206,303	278	1,848	578	4,562
Rabbits .....	36,766	43,834	98,532	121,197	893	851	2,451	2,350
Total of Dead Meat .....	...	...	7,130,651	8,892,423	...	...	1,160,613	1,398,174
Butter .....	835,840	945,316	4,484,539	5,135,926	133,451	143,972	679,991	724,740
Margarine .....	574,567	623,271	1,664,361	1,853,970	79,816	77,194	219,088	222,655
Cheese .....	565,141	536,193	1,407,742	1,304,240	159,383	148,251	363,376	338,691
Eggs .....	4,544,801	4,568,300	1,503,556	1,542,113	1,028,588	785,124	314,456	241,592
Fish—Cured or Salted .....	366,074	440,408	766,117	935,046	41,675	35,463	79,063	72,124
Fruit—Apples, raw .....	586,764	1,312,812	175,016	340,456	25,660	15,552	13,233	7,676
Oranges and Lemons .....	3,195,475	3,774,153	957,168	1,095,630	266,347	243,785	90,575	77,304
Unenumerated, raw .....	170,569	239,877	134,621	197,314	121,369	183,774	97,286	143,747
Hops .....	51,544	57,994	148,195	228,172	3,032	7,839	9,009	24,880
Lard .....	463,259	601,973	912,269	1,143,986	93,675	80,483	192,166	145,623
Onions .....	1,224,658	1,675,628	269,982	283,845	44,934	112,657	9,971	16,990
Potatoes .....	991,116	1,181,502	447,846	556,275	559,179	858,670	313,052	416,245
Poultry and Game—Alive or Dead.....	...	...	179,128	222,037	...	...	7,986	9,182
Rice—From British East Indies .....	2,210,128	2,276,600	802,856	907,636	376,841	304,356	131,838	123,116
Other Countries .....	1,202,915	1,078,136	467,146	468,200	215,186	190,638	82,113	89,244
Total .....	3,413,043	3,354,736	1,270,002	1,375,836	592,027	494,994	213,951	212,360
Spices—Cinnamon.....	471,663	712,988	13,749	21,224	4,200	78,508	196	1,934
Ginger .....	55,280	54,476	108,718	86,087	13,252	15,803	24,591	20,169
Pepper.....	12,805,858	10,792,829	414,553	330,623	2,136,024	778,535	66,035	22,469
Total .....	...	...	537,020	437,934	...	...	90,822	44,572
Sugar, Refined & Candy—Germany.....	1,583,529	2,367,095	1,380,010	2,377,728	280,268	293,918	242,399	355,260
Holland .....	629,867	707,003	574,849	716,175	139,404	110,745	122,915	131,105
Belgium .....	108,183	143,019	103,416	150,372	14,684	25,300	13,974	31,605
France .....	418,932	751,692	381,059	778,255	49,440	147,708	45,909	176,506
United States .....	29,425	8,586	27,788	7,799	3,728	262	3,625	390
Other Countries .....	250,090	448,248†	196,326†	413,545†	49,345†	51,198†	40,609†	†62,613
Total .....	3,020,026	4,425,643	2,663,448	4,443,874	536,869	629,131	469,431	757,479
Sugar—Unrefined—Germany .....	1,992,724	3,254,222	1,328,757	2,697,982	406,895	349,605	253,395	335,631
Holland .....	145,434	282,639	96,818	230,998	24,285	77,543	13,300	73,415
Belgium .....	377,986	459,833	245,993	316,986	29,366	27,954	16,163	29,911
France .....	2,080	98,781	1,710	83,992	10	10,271	20	10,589
British W. Indies and Guiana.....	1,366,038	1,238,651	1,096,399	1,157,165	275,964	204,387	206,118	217,621
British East Indies.....	653,642	739,083	317,377	511,243	298,684	391,729	140,632	287,015
China and Hong Kong .....	...	9,831	...	7,139	...	9,831	...	7,139
Mauritius .....	133,015	147,956	94,505	155,717	37,732	31,452	24,774	36,196
Spanish West India Islands.....	303,938	46,400	222,923	41,890	43,514	...	28,886	...
Brazil .....	1,802,258	695,192	1,141,274	497,178	172,194	39,699	103,456	35,773
Java .....	2,406,123	727,991	1,835,271	698,218	348,591	25,780	255,525	23,000
Philippine Islands .....	278,531	257,805	139,200	167,804	62,249	97,900	28,541	69,390
Peru .....	222,309	261,996	167,648	210,745	11,461	23,231	7,564	23,607
Other Countries .....	320,486	413,060	226,110	350,940	72,846	44,388	47,701	51,704
Total .....	10,004,569	8,633,440	6,909,985	7,127,997	1,783,791	1,333,768	1,126,075	1,200,991
Molasses .....	221,555	243,348	68,100	88,325	85,234	74,212	24,990	26,700
Total of Sugar and Molasses.....	...	...	9,641,533	11,660,196	...	...	1,620,496	1,985,170
Vegetables, Raw, unenumerated.....	...	...	326,669	285,496	...	...	72,484	70,162
Yeast .....	134,701	131,082	366,423	358,905	22,265	20,168	61,001	55,372

† Imported almost entirely from Russia.

IMPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Six Months ended June 30.				Month ended June 30.			
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD & DRINK.	(Con.)		£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Articles of food and drink .....	...	...	2,801,311	2,684,655	...	...	464,680	323,368
Total Articles of Food and Drink...	...	...	56,570,666	64,061,765	...	...	10,783,616	10,127,805
B.—DUTIABLE.								
Chicory—Imports.....cwt	58,899	68,864	38,197	41,935	7,933	9,243	5,342	5,633
Home Consumption .....	52,734	51,582	...	...	7,665	5,829	...	...
Cocoa—Imports.....lbs	18,595,559	17,124,556	582,660	511,303	1,730,607	2,197,633	55,377	62,812
Home Consumption.....	9,867,939	9,725,162	...	...	1,179,742	932,430	...	...
Coffee—From Ceylon.....cwt	71,427	26,025	292,527	121,572	1,773	1,036	7,241	4,542
Other British Possessions.....	248,684	152,531	1,002,084	694,412	29,494	6,064	117,299	28,288
Brazil .....	62,397	313,743	191,257	1,226,070	2,712	61,256	8,563	234,392
Central America.....	171,863	193,292	665,581	847,697	41,410	48,410	154,083	220,800
Other Countries .....	95,602	118,290	346,703	467,745	11,625	16,839	41,558	69,763
Total { Imports .....	649,973	803,881	2,498,152	3,357,496	87,014	133,605	328,744	557,785
Home Consumption .....	145,891	129,646	...	...	20,871	17,279	...	...
Currants—Imports.....cwt	46,424	176,197	66,042	209,782	157	25,213	181	27,480
Home Consumption .....	263,469	252,883	...	...	46,340	41,138	...	...
Raisins—Imports.....	51,343	64,911	78,120	89,368	1,133	2,252	1,636	2,984
Home Consumption .....	73,053	91,132	...	...	9,522	9,351	...	...
Tea—From British East Indies.....lbs	36,335,376	46,523,855	1,859,736	2,274,499	4,159,373	5,156,847	216,737	253,024
China (inc. Hong Kong and Macao)	33,813,338	20,468,673	1,362,313	759,955	9,606,239	3,350,534	467,029	158,541
Other Countries .....	2,708,173	3,199,226	97,942	134,808	391,586	450,424	15,264	18,818
Total Imports .....	72,856,887	70,191,754	3,319,991	3,169,262	14,157,198	8,957,805	699,030	430,383
Tea, entered for Home Consumption—								
From British East Indies.....lbs	...	59,566,893	...	...	...	9,160,790	...	...
China (inc. Hong Kong and Macao)	...	30,672,079	...	...	...	3,878,589	...	...
Other Countries.....	...	746,715	...	...	...	110,200	...	...
Total Home Consumption .....	91,961,121	90,985,687	...	...	14,188,599	13,149,579	...	...
Spirits, not sweetened or mixed—								
Brandy—Imports.....prf. galls	1,262,750	1,415,335	585,860	631,079	183,704	227,885	82,340	104,274
Home Consumption .....	1,126,767	1,082,534	...	...	178,338	158,267	...	...
Rum—Imports.....	2,740,035	2,258,440	220,093	175,383	425,481	227,461	39,827	20,952
Home Consumption .....	1,901,527	1,886,182	...	...	190,921	205,762	...	...
Other Sorts—Imports.....	1,604,998	1,783,044	105,183	99,334	310,691	229,082	18,400	13,670
Home Consumption .....	1,281,454	1,446,161	...	...	234,361	213,465	...	...
Total { Imports .....	5,607,783	5,456,819	911,136	905,796	919,876	684,428	140,567	138,896
Home Consumption .....	4,309,748	4,414,877	...	...	603,620	577,494	...	...
Wine Imports:—From British Possessions in South Africa...gallons	25,371	16,414	8,125	5,976	883	1,203	465	565
Other British Possessions .....	100,083	153,599	22,204	30,114	20,877	19,687	4,707	3,024
Germany .....	176,973	181,096	29,135	24,372	27,687	32,617	6,067	4,469
Holland .....	213,510	194,601	127,717	128,506	20,360	39,554	10,213	26,594
France { Red .....	2,185,472	2,057,680	562,309	518,816	372,755	359,707	85,166	88,695
{ White .....	961,676	850,387	939,356	1,023,589	165,590	148,805	162,060	172,922
Portugal .....	1,676,527	1,630,685	498,350	495,523	199,419	40,916	61,549	14,008
Madeira .....	101,730	55,148	30,606	22,077	4,214	9,070	1,825	3,864
Spain { Red .....	840,318	546,228	106,501	64,955	154,613	75,463	19,435	8,626
{ White .....	1,327,709	1,408,449	379,909	385,674	207,578	217,044	60,010	58,925
Italy .....	280,609	301,299	59,155	54,771	52,606	67,483	10,469	10,655
Other Countries.....	107,774	162,483	30,528	42,741	16,751	15,388	5,127	6,177
*Total { Of Wine.....	7,997,752	7,558,069	2,793,895	2,797,114	1,243,333	1,026,937	427,093	399,124
{ Red.....	5,109,089	4,688,262	1,248,841	1,169,702	794,697	556,602	179,771	126,885
{ White.....	2,888,663	2,869,807	1,545,054	1,627,412	448,636	470,335	247,322	272,239
Wine entered for Home Consump.—								
From France { Red .....	2,134,970	1,980,392	...	...	366,740	347,969	...	...
{ White .....	806,416	734,184	...	...	107,028	134,594	...	...
Portugal .....	1,528,305	1,479,491	...	...	211,600	169,165	...	...
Spain { Red .....	576,225	566,336	...	...	90,132	73,707	...	...
{ White .....	1,186,045	1,166,290	...	...	177,023	179,640	...	...
Other Countries.....	820,126	941,174	...	...	128,704	144,752	...	...
*Total { Of Wine .....	7,052,087	6,867,867	...	...	1,081,227	1,049,827	...	...
{ Red.....	4,589,577	4,476,020	...	...	725,267	657,134	...	...
{ White.....	2,462,510	2,391,847	...	...	355,960	392,693	...	...
Other Dutiable Articles .....	...	...	245,340	246,330	...	...	36,718	38,496
Total Articles of Food and Drink.....	...	...	10,533,533	11,328,386	...	...	1,694,688	1,663,593
Tobacco—Imports.....lbs	18,610,758	14,985,035	650,001	487,582	1,853,992	2,499,571	67,846	75,013
Unmanufactured { Home Consump. ....	26,292,516	26,599,830	...	...	4,203,531	3,990,978	...	...
Manufac. & Snuff { Imports .....	1,883,530	2,102,047	681,002	904,445	267,766	325,031	92,487	113,328
{ Home Consump. ....	1,020,826	1,137,406	...	...	160,959	159,749	...	...
Total { Imports .....	20,494,288	17,087,082	1,331,003	1,392,027	2,121,758	2,824,602	160,333	188,341
Home Consump. ....	27,313,342	27,737,236	...	...	4,364,490	4,150,727	...	...
III.—METALS.								
Copper—Ore—From Italy .....	2,903	7,173	17,841	32,715	8	1,100	81	5,500
United States.....	453	1,009	6,608	17,184	90	...	2,500	...
Venezuela .....	10,955	11,925	65,721	65,922	2,368	2,004	14,208	10,020
Bolivia .....	192	197	3,456	2,220	...	...	...	...
Chili.....	14	4,362	3,922	46,808	23	27	840	270
Cape of Good Hope .....	15,394	20,648	195,427	250,779	1,720	2,486	21,436	22,328

\* The imports of wine in bottles amounted for the month to 219,215 gallons, and for the six months to 1,221,951 gallons. The home consumption of wine in bottles was for the month 206,214 gallons, and for the six months 1,039,224 gallons.

IMPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Six Months ended June 30.				Month ended June 30.			
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
<b>III.—METALS—(Con.)</b>								
Copper—Ore—(Con.) From British North America .....	770	...	2,310	...	520	...	1,560	...
Other Countries .....	21,744	27,375	139,434	152,200	4,827	2,596	48,344	16,223
Total .....	52,525	72,689	434,719	567,828	9,556	8,213	88,969	54,341
Regulus & Precipitate—From Portugal .....	4,784	1,986	180,340	70,592	1,000	...	40,000	...
Spain .....	19,093	19,534	702,457	571,618	2,398	2,701	89,837	73,063
United States .....	19,593	17,138	776,276	588,546	2,929	893	116,976	20,631
Chili .....	392	1,919	17,132	57,027	18	59	670	1,170
Other Countries .....	3,922	6,336	100,644	174,791	200	144	10,657	3,329
Total .....	47,784	46,913	1,776,849	1,462,574	6,545	3,777	258,140	98,193
Unwrought, and Part Wrought—From United States .....	3,555	990	276,653	72,097	181	5	15,012	235
Chili .....	10,534	11,634	842,870	645,496	1,678	864	138,353	35,774
Australasia .....	3,039	3,203	227,800	187,173	358	343	27,586	16,063
Other Countries .....	7,315	4,682	547,881	295,724	514	779	35,498	35,814
Total .....	24,443	20,509	1,895,204	1,200,480	2,731	1,991	216,449	87,886
Iron and Steel—Iron Ore .....	1,938,423	2,161,459	1,341,764	1,705,929	270,196	301,221	181,967	215,729
Bar, Angle, Bolt and Rod .....	36,332	37,301	309,222	334,259	9,699	9,551	89,318	86,299
Steel, Unwrought .....	4,551	4,501	45,962	40,227	664	1,521	6,583	11,923
Lead, Pig and Sheet .....	64,953	68,970	924,701	887,953	8,741	9,917	118,369	127,792
Pyrites of Iron or Copper or Sulphur .....	333,128	384,090	623,521	730,251	54,834	59,738	106,549	111,361
Quicksilver .....	4,735,487	3,910,696	522,876	430,829	1,117,650	1,144,915	113,074	133,501
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs—From Straits Settlements .....	254,735	228,048	1,861,125	1,080,795	13,428	24,901	60,760	115,335
Australasia .....	76,928	65,632	504,812	313,776	14,550	10,670	59,201	48,973
Other Countries .....	12,477	17,697	79,948	80,472	1,712	5,748	7,881	26,544
Total .....	344,140	311,377	2,445,885	1,475,043	29,690	41,319	127,842	190,852
Zinc, Crude, in Cakes .....	29,619	22,402	497,169	395,536	3,536	3,545	59,084	62,055
Other Metals .....	...	...	1,323,634	1,867,184	...	...	165,277	270,634
Total of Metals .....	...	...	12,141,506	11,098,093	...	...	1,531,621	1,450,566
<b>IV.—CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, AND TANNING SUBSTANCES.</b>								
Alkali .....	25,962	25,346	20,250	14,515	4,882	3,899	4,551	3,497
Bark, for Tanners' or Dyers' use .....	140,615	246,730	54,857	114,780	34,030	77,178	17,164	40,460
Brimstone .....	377,729	404,676	83,979	85,566	75,534	96,541	16,698	19,350
Chemical Manfs. & Products—Unenn .....	...	...	712,654	699,741	...	...	116,190	110,253
Cochineal .....	3,304	3,561	21,685	21,674	229	384	1,442	2,293
Cutch and Gambier .....	13,802	13,735	347,405	354,401	1,058	3,417	28,407	88,673
Dyes (Coal Tar)—Aniline .....	...	...	132,025	126,369	...	...	17,430	24,217
Alizarine .....	...	...	130,541	160,556	...	...	16,060	23,175
Other Coal-Tar Dyes .....	...	...	7,414	9,914	...	...	1,829	795
Indigo .....	71,032	75,699	1,583,129	1,560,998	2,359	3,024	41,705	40,484
Madder, Root, Garancine, & Munjeet .....	7,003	6,737	9,456	8,514	933	922	1,259	1,050
Nitre, Cubic (Nitrate of Soda) .....	1,440,253	1,459,698	697,752	720,415	193,292	31,599	73,226	13,186
Saltpetre .....	173,121	171,434	150,287	148,499	25,749	7,586	22,159	7,148
Valonia .....	17,995	23,324	254,923	334,282	1,986	4,270	28,845	60,472
Other Articles .....	...	...	963,650	1,002,382	...	...	175,552	132,380
Total of Chemicals, &c. .....	...	...	5,170,007	5,362,606	...	...	562,257	567,433
<b>V.—OILS.</b>								
Cocoa-nut .....	83,193	74,264	104,857	96,589	1,805	3,461	3,012	4,823
Olive .....	11,647	11,993	421,617	427,932	1,169	2,404	42,993	84,536
Palm .....	484,870	439,880	472,333	459,422	99,589	79,957	94,333	79,789
Petroleum .....	39,620,945	39,712,228	1,073,020	1,012,515	4,936,462	7,237,349	127,153	165,947
Seed, of all Kinds .....	9,196	7,697	226,147	206,766	981	1,373	24,031	34,492
Train, Blubber and Sperm .....	5,981	7,930	119,415	168,621	1,860	2,035	36,663	42,027
Turpentine .....	128,091	101,843	178,213	170,775	35,405	12,252	49,293	19,860
Other Oils .....	...	...	425,949	365,270	...	...	72,356	52,052
Total of Oils .....	...	...	3,021,551	2,907,890	...	...	449,834	483,526
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS FOR TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.</b>								
Cotton, Raw—Fm. United States .....	6,316,117	6,461,921	16,247,377	16,881,630	514,254	369,742	1,306,552	977,632
Brazil .....	302,090	180,149	765,531	471,467	25,353	28,069	65,003	74,621
Egypt .....	668,216	800,605	2,157,302	2,649,407	34,650	16,463	110,588	52,729
British East Indies .....	887,499	1,528,018	1,772,905	3,226,360	181,184	347,303	365,289	758,066
Other Countries .....	74,823	88,862	178,924	249,779	6,682	11,081	16,395	34,341
Total .....	8,248,747	9,059,555	21,122,039	23,478,633	762,123	772,658	1,863,627	1,897,389
Flax, Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—From Russia .....	935,788	775,558	1,314,562	1,102,947	295,270	222,016	412,634	307,474
Germany .....	23,948	31,487	36,816	54,352	3,361	2,171	4,524	3,680
Holland .....	75,542	69,659	220,468	207,172	6,055	3,230	16,648	9,729
Belgium .....	166,544	150,623	412,427	459,626	13,450	10,812	25,696	34,357
Other Countries .....	18,204	31,222	25,421	48,571	3,129	1,897	3,474	2,703
Total .....	1,220,026	1,058,549	2,009,694	1,872,668	321,265	240,126	462,976	357,943
Hemp, Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—From Russia .....	103,713	91,689	133,721	116,677	26,819	26,417	33,467	32,960
Germany .....	107,183	194,189	135,043	247,874	21,169	25,409	26,233	32,128
Italy .....	177,835	114,311	308,282	187,427	22,118	16,394	38,078	26,333
British East Indies .....	105,707	93,479	101,743	121,254	18,407	13,593	12,772	11,260
Philippine Islands .....	308,412	273,750	523,284	675,488	41,396	42,589	66,699	99,456
Other Countries .....	130,239	130,308	207,337	266,213	17,902	15,311	25,859	29,149
Total .....	933,089	897,726	1,409,410	1,614,933	147,811	139,713	203,108	231,286











Table with columns: EXPORTS, Principal and other Articles, QUANTITIES, VALUE, and sub-columns for Six Months ended June 30 and Month ended June 30. Rows include various countries and goods like Yarns and Textiles, Piece Goods, etc.

















Table with columns for EXPORTS, QUANTITIES, and VALUE, categorized by Six Months ended June 30 and Month ended June 30. Includes sub-categories like Cement, Cordage, Glass, Leather, Paper, and Stationery.





